The Literary Digest

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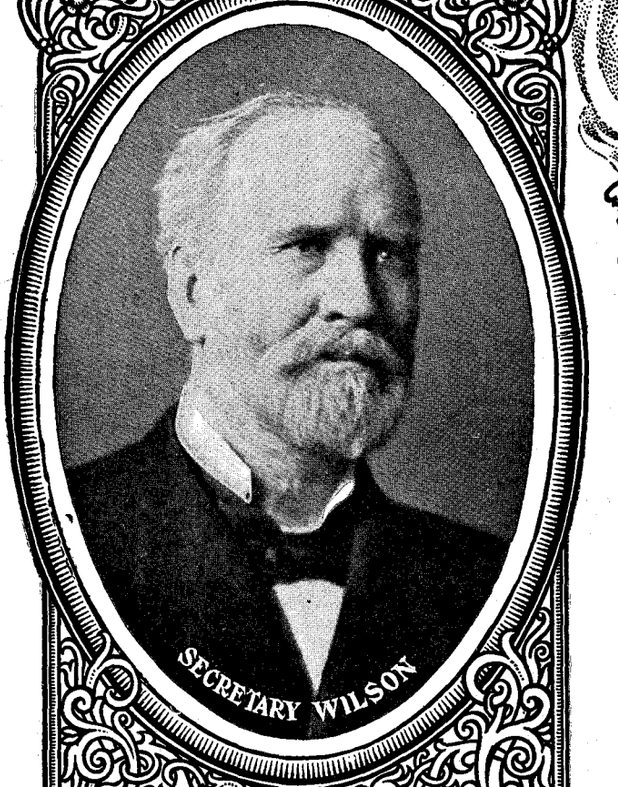

SECRETARY WILSON

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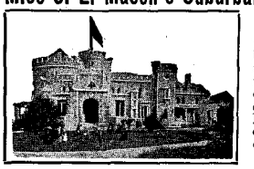

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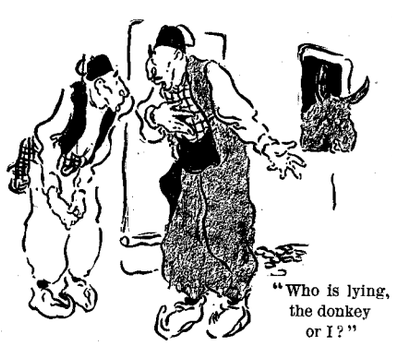

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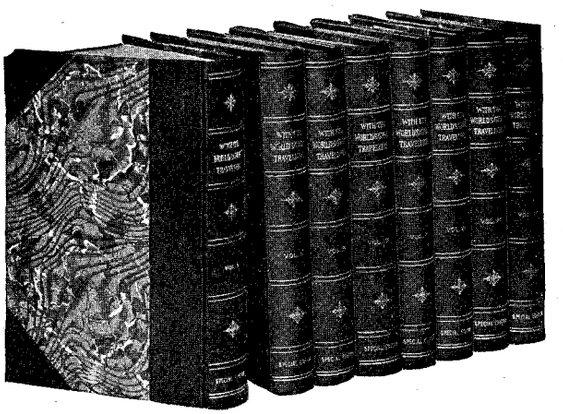

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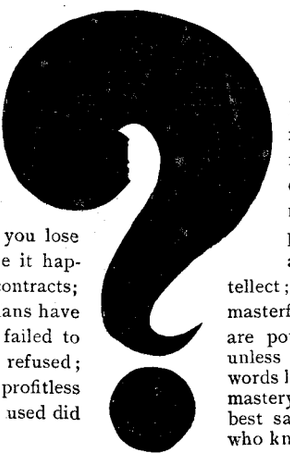

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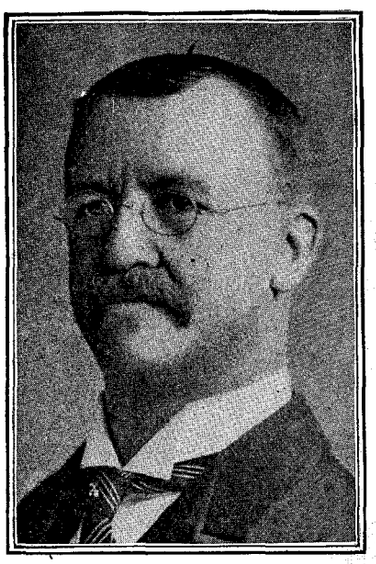
TOPICS OF THE DAY.

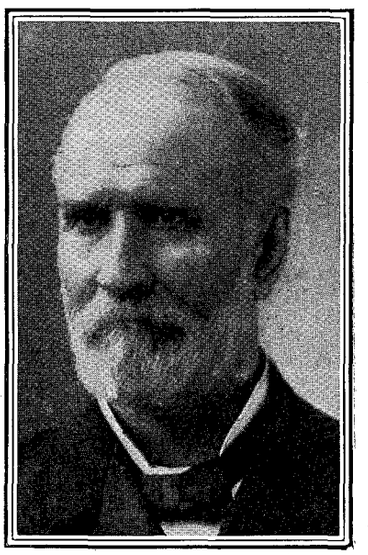
THE COTTON REPORT SCANDAL.

THE admission that there was a "leak" in the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, by which advance information of the cotton-crop report was given to favored brokers, brings up the query whether Holmes, the dismissed clerk, was alone in his wrong-doing, or whether the entire department is honeycombed with corruption, and also prompts the query whether Secretary Wilson is the man for head of such a department. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), which has never manifested any hesitation to criticize the Administration, does not think that in this case "a thorough inquiry would establish general conditions of corruption in the department" of which "the Holmes scandal is only an incident." Mr Richard Cheatham, however, the secretary of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, who brought the charges against the department, believes that the particular piece of rascality he has helped to bring to light is indicative of dishonest practises which have been going on for a long time and involve many persons either connected with the Government or doing business in the cotton markets. Thus a despatch to the New York *Herald* (Ind.) credits Mr. Cheatham with the following bold statements:



JOHN HYDE,
Chief-Statistician in the Department of Agriculture. The Southern Cotton Growers Association is said to be "after his scalp."

"Mr. Cheatham does not hesitate to say that in his opinion there could have been no leakage without the knowledge of other officials of the department than Holmes; that Holmes was made a scapegoat for officials higher up, and he further says that, in his opinion, Chief Statistician Hyde is either implicated in the leakage or he is incompetent. Mr. Cheatham even goes to the point of asserting that it is his belief if the investigation is sufficiently pressed Secretary Wilson may also lose his official head."



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SECRETARY WILSON.
The discovery of corruption in his department prompts his critics to suggest that he resign.

The person around whom the scandal centers at present is Edward S. Holmes, Jr., associate statistician of the bureau. He was suspended when the ugly rumors of irregularities in his office first got afloat, and on July 9 he was summarily dismissed, after the truth of these rumors was confirmed by the investigations instituted by Secretary Wilson. The Secretary finds and reports that Mr. Holmes communicated advance information to L. C. Van Riper, a New York broker, and to M. Haas of New York a go-between for the parties implicated. The evidence of Mr. Holmes's wrong-doing rests upon the testimony of Mr. Van Riper, a portion of which we condense as follows:

Mr. Van Riper testified he became acquainted with Holmes in New York, in 1904, who said he could get information concerning the Government crop report, through the report of the general agent and the reports of the State agents. Van Riper said Holmes furnished him with information for several months, in advance of the publication of the official figures, and that the information furnished by Holmes corresponded exactly with the figures afterward published as the official crop reports. Mr. Haas, of New York, acted as a go-between for Holmes and himself. The witness said he met Haas at the Hotel Waldorf, and was told by him that the report for June, 1905, would be 75 per cent. on condition and 12½ or 13 per cent. on acreage, which was as bearish as they could make it; that in an hour Haas called on him again and said that he was going to Washington to see if they could not get the percentage a little higher and the acreage a little smaller, to make the report more bearish. Van Riper testified that the official report was more bearish than the figures previously given him, and that he took this to mean that the effort to influence the report had succeeded."

Mr. Van Riper further confessed that during the progress of these dealings he bought from Mr. Holmes, for $73,000 cash, a three-fourths' interest in an Idaho mining property which he had never seen nor known anything about. The story that Holmes's

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gains reach a total of $500,000 lacks proof; but the costly flats he is erecting in Washington are mentioned by the newspapers as an indication that his financial ventures have been very successful during recent years. Solicitor-General Hoyt, who will probably have charge of the Government's interests in the case, expresses his opinion that criminal proceedings will lie against Holmes and his accomplices; and President Roosevelt has ordered that the investigation be pushed "with vigor and without regard to those who might be affected by it." This inquiry set in motion by the President has led to rumors that Secretary Wilson will resign. Apropos of this phase of the case the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says:

"No implication of connivance, of course, lies against the chief statistician, and much less against Secretary Wilson; but the competency of either for his position may have been called into question. Against repeated charges from the speculative markets of a leak, they have serenely gone on asserting the impossibility of such a thing, and it remained for a private citizen to uncover the scandal. In the face of what has happened, how much confidence is to be placed in present assurances that a change is to be made which will hereafter prevent a recurrence of the trouble?"

Secretary Wilson has already inaugurated a reform in the department which he declares will absolutely prevent the "doctoring" or "leakage" of reports. But his assurances have not quieted the distrust of those who think that the collecting of crop statistics is not a proper work for the Government to undertake. Says the Baltimore *American* (Rep.):

"They [the statistics] have been furnished for many years, and it is questionable if any man who has ever raised a bale of cotton or any person who has ever actually sold one has made a cent by them, while hundreds of legitimate dealers have been ruined."

Many other Southern papers, among which might be cited the Baltimore *Sun*, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and the Charleston *News and Courier*, declare that the service under present conditions is of no particular value except to the cotton gamblers, and they suggest the advisability of its discontinuance. But the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) takes an entirely different view, and says:

"Instead of warranting the abolition of the system of crop reports, it seems to us that thus far the Government has the best possible justification for a continuance of these reports, from the fact that they give the public in advance a comprehensive knowledge of the situation, with the sound business opportunity which such knowledge affords of preparing in time for large or small harvests."

SEIZURE OF SAGHALIEN.

THE glory and chief importance of the capture of the island of Saghalien are found in the fact that now for the first time, after eighteen months of fighting, the Japanese have secured a foothold in Russian territory. The *Novoye Vremya*, of St. Petersburg, declares that the "control of the island puts a powerful argument in the possession of Japanese diplomacy, which finally has something tangible to throw in with the sword at the coming conference." The real value of Saghalien, however, seems to be insignificant in comparison with the huge indemnity which it is understood that the Japanese think themselves entitled to. So the papers are ascribing the intense satisfaction of Japan over the acquisition to the strategic position of the island and to the sentimental considerations involved. Thus the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* says:

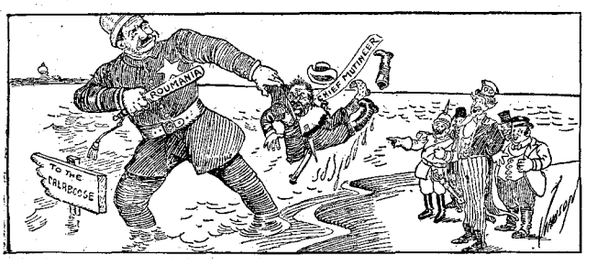
"Japan's occupation of Saghalien, that densely forested and climatically uninviting island which geographically brings the chain of islands forming the Japanese Empire to their nearest contact with the mainland of Asia, has far greater political significance than the importance of Saghalien itself would seem to call for. In addition to the fact that in this move Japan has for the first time carried the war into Russian territory, . . . there is the further point to remember that in regaining Saghalien Japan has settled an old score against Russia. The grievance dates from 1875, when Japan was forced to relinquish all claim to the island, with its 29,300 square miles of territory and its mines and fisheries, in exchange for the Kuriles, which Russia had never owned and had no right to give away, and which contain about 6,000 square miles, scattered over thirty-two islets. Japan has never ceased to resent the way in which the Russians accomplished this piece of spoliation."

Saghalien has been used by the Russians as a penal colony. According to the New York *Tribune*, one-half of its population of fifteen thousand are convicts. Fearful stories are told of the terrible oppression and torture with which these miserable creatures are treated. In commenting upon this point *The Ledger*, quoted just above, declares:

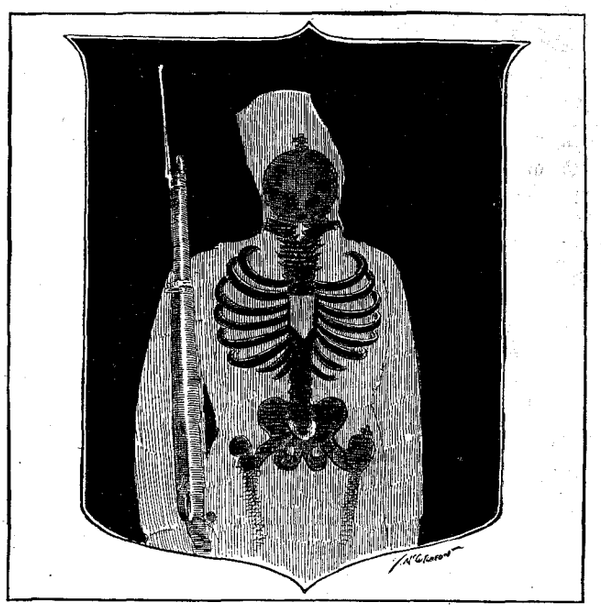
"If Japan's seizure of the island accomplishes no other end than the wiping out of the stain of Russia's misuse of the land, the humane everywhere will rejoice. The penal settlements there have long been a disgrace to the world, and have done much to alienate the sympathies of those who would otherwise have looked with interest and approval upon the eastward progress of the great

If you started out as a bold, bloody revolutionist,

—and assured the rest of the world that you would not hurt them,



—if this happened to you, wouldn't it make you feel like thirty kopecks?
—Johnson in the Denver *News*



M. COSSACK HAS BEEN APPOINTED RUSSIA'S PEACE ENVOY IN POLAND.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

RUSSIA'S VICTORIES AT HOME.

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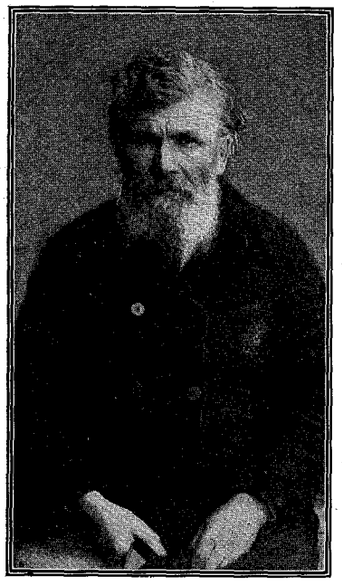


A RUSSIAN PRISON-SUPERINTENDENT ON THE ISLAND OF SAGHALIEN.

It is said that 300 convict workmen under him died of hunger during the building of the Anorsk government road.

Muscovite empire. It has been judged by its deeds, however, and there will be few to regret the change which is likely to obliterate one more ugly chapter in the dark history of man's inhumanity to man."

The island, of course, has lain at the mercy of the Japanese ever since the defeat of Rozhdestvensky. Some authorities even say that Japan could have appropriated it immediately after the war began. The only reason for the delay seems to be that Japan did not care to take the island until it felt sure that it could hold it.

So the seizure is not looked upon as a great naval or military achievement. A Japanese squadron of two battle-ships, seven cruisers, three gunboats, and ten transports loaded with troops, we are told, appeared off the southern end of the island, and did the work. But the easiness with which Saghalien was acquired furnishes little evidence of the importance and meaning of this great event. Says the New York *Globe*:

RUSSIAN CONVICTS HAULING GOVERNMENT FREIGHT WAGONS ON A PRISON RESERVATION IN SAGHALIEN.

Notice the drawn bayonets of the guards.

"The seizure and occupation of the Saghalien Islands by Japan is further proof that the Japanese have no intention of suspending military operations pending the result of the peace negotiations. Russia, it is understood, last week directly applied to Japan for an armistice, but manifestly without success. Japan's interest does not permit her to halt her operations until such time as Russia shall accede to her terms of peace. The next thing we are likely to hear of is the presence of a Japanese army in Russian Siberia, in the vicinity of Vladivostok. It is likely to be the threatened fall of Russia's remaining Pacific stronghold which will press Russia to conclude an early treaty."

The capture of Saghalien has a significant bearing upon the peace negotiations now in progress, in the opinion of many papers which have discussed the event. Thus the Washington *Star* remarks:

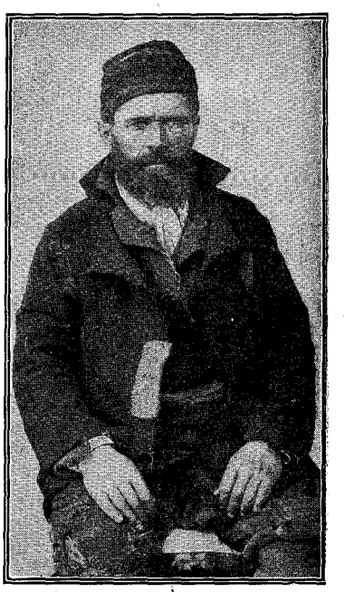
"Japan's occupation of the island of Saghalien anticipates in a striking manner the demand which the Mikado's envoys at the peace conference are expected to make for the return of that island to the Japanese sovereignty. Possession is a powerful factor in the shaping of peace terms. Thus there is to-day no doubt whatever in the mind of the world that Japan will emerge from the conference undisputed possessor of Port Arthur, chiefly because that point was captured by Japan after a terrific contest. Just so it is the average expectation that by the peace terms Russia will be excluded from practically all of Manchuria, because of the fact that her armies have been driven out of the greater part of that province. And it has been the belief of many that the Japanese armies would have ere now effected the isolation and perhaps the capture of Vladivostok, so that Japan could go into the peace conference with the claim that Russia has been ousted from all the Asiatic sea-ports and can not be granted permanent sovereignty over any such naval outlets in the final adjustment."

MAYOR DUNNE'S CHANGE OF BASE.

MAYOR DUNNE, of Chicago, was elected last April upon a pledge to accomplish immediate municipal ownership and operation of the two hundred and forty odd miles of street railways in that city. The more conservative plan of Candidate Harlan, who believes in municipal ownership, was rejected by a vote which showed that at the time of the election there was a majority of eighty-six thousand in Chicago against the proposition to grant any franchise to any company. But now, three months after he was inducted into office, the mayor has submitted to the council a plan which *The Post* (Ind.) and most of the other Chicago papers think shows that he "has absolutely surrendered the hope of municipal ownership." The mayor's plan, as explained by the Chicago *News* (Ind.) is this:

"He prefers that a twenty-year franchise be granted to a friendly corporation controlled by five trustees 'who command the confidence of the people of Chicago for their personal integrity, their business ability, and their pronounced sympathy with the policy of municipal ownership of street-car service.' This corporation, bound by contracts 'insuring the performance of the undertaking wholly in the public interest,' would be given control of streets over which the city has authority through the expiration of street-car franchises granted to the old companies. Having issued stock calling for dividends of 6 per cent. and sold by popular subscription, it would proceed to construct a street-railway system with the proceeds, no bonds being issued. Net profits of the business beyond those paid out in dividends would go into a fund for the city's benefit to be used in purchasing the lines. After these lines were constructed the city would have the privilege of purchasing them at any time that it succeeded in raising the money by the sale of Mueller certificates or otherwise."

This plan is entirely different from that in Glasgow, where nobody intervenes between the city council and the operation of the railway. It is, so Mayor Dunne's critics declare, simply the contract system. "Merely," exclaims the Chicago *Post*, "a twenty-five-year franchise to five unnamed capitalists. . . . No amount of dodging or explaining will change its



WIELDER OF THE KNOUT AT A RUSSIAN CONVICT STATION ON SAGHALIEN.

One convict on this island survived 800 lashes.

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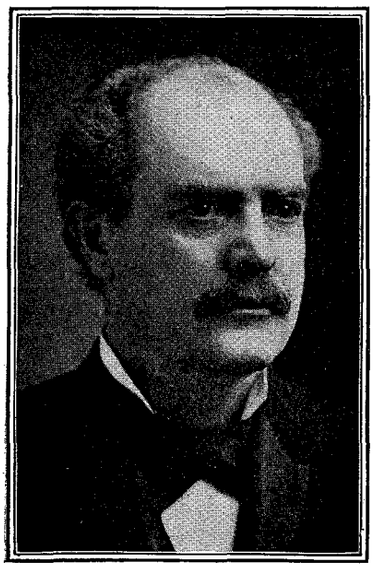
character." It must be noted that the mayor himself does not claim that his plan agrees with the municipal ownership idea upon which he was elected, but he does claim that it is as near to the "absolute and immediate ownership" project as the legal barriers and present conditions will permit. In explaining his seeming change of base he says:



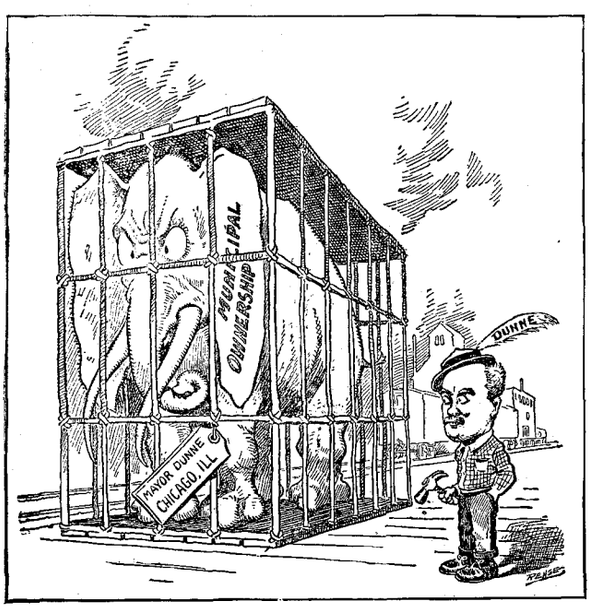
MAYOR DUNNE.
Who denies that he has abandoned municipal ownership.

"It has been said that I have abandoned municipal ownership, but that is not the case. The platform upon which I was elected says first, I shall break off all existing negotiations for an extension of franchises; second, that I should enter into negotiations for the acquirement of the present lines; and, third, failing in that, I should seek to accomplish municipal ownership according to the most expedient course."

So the Mayor seems to be exercising only the discretion granted him by his party. The legal barriers in the way of municipal ownership are, as shown by the New York *Sun* (Ind.), these:

"As Chicago has already reached the limit of her borrowing powers, funds for street-railway enterprises may be had only by recourse to the issuance of certificates under the Mueller law. Before such certificates can be issued, the clearly specified project for which it is proposed to issue them must be submitted to a vote of the people, a three-fifths majority being necessary for approval. This process means delay, at its best, with defeat of the project a probability."

This is the state of affairs supposed to have caused Mayor Dunne to originate his scheme to turn the railways over to five gentlemen, who, altho not city officials, are to be so devoted to the principles of municipal ownership that their administration would practically amount to the same thing as operation by the city government.



MAYOR DUNNE.—"I don't think I shall uncrate him."
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

The Inter Ocean (Rep.), however, does not seem to have much confidence in the success of this plan. It facetiously remarks:

"If, then, we are to reach municipal ownership by way of private operation and control, it is manifestly a mistake to limit to five the number of those who shall enjoy our confidence. Why limit the number at all? There may be six, or even seven, citizens of Chicago who enjoy our confidence to the extent that we would be willing to turn over our street-car lines to them in the hope that they would some day turn over their street-car lines to us.

"Mayor Dunne should be able to see plainly that a private corporation of five to control the street railways until the city is ready to take them over, say a thousand years hence, would not take in all the friends of municipal ownership connected with the trust press, let alone those champions of a better and purer traction system in the M. V. L., the L. V. L., and other reform organizations. If the mayor will raise the number of citizens in his private corporation for the encouragement of municipal ownership so that it may include all of those who feel that they should be allowed to enter on the ground floor, he will make everybody happier."

SENATOR DEPEW AND "EQUITABLE" FINANCE.

MANY of the newspapers have been making sarcastic remarks for some time about Senator Depew's annual "retainer" of $20,000 from the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and have been intimating that he earned his $20,000 and David B. Hill earned his $5,000 more by lobbying than by legal advice. Both these retainers were promptly cut off by Mr. Morton. A more serious tone of criticism is taken by the press, however, upon the publication of Senator Depew's testimony before Insurance Commissioner Hendricks, which was published in the New York papers of July 11 and 12.

It appears from this testimony that Senator Depew was induced to lend his name to the Depew Improvement Company, which developed the town of Depew, near Buffalo; was presented with $100,000 worth of its stock, and voted for a loan of $250,000 of the Equitable's money to the company, altho, he says, "I want to say I didn't advise the loan, and was not consulted about it at all." In 1901, the State Insurance Department appraised the property at $150,000, or $100,000 less than the Equitable's loan, and the manager of the improvement company appealed to the Senator to write to Albany for a reappraisement, which, he says, he did. Then the insurance company foreclosed on the property, and several capitalists tried to reorganize the "improvement" company and save it from the wreck. Senator Depew admits that he made some kind of an agreement to save the Equitable harmless from this bad loan, but when the counsel asked if he considered that that agreement "fixes any liability on you of any kind," the Senator replied, "As a lawyer I don't think so, and I am informed by the counsel of the receiver that it does not." The loan, with interest and expenses, now amounts to $275,000, on the property appraised at $150,000.

"As a trustee of millions of other people's money," remarks the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), the Senator affords "a revelation which places his reputation even for sagacity in question." The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) thinks the Senator should retire not only from the Equitable directorate, but from the Senate; and the New York *American* (Dem.) would like to see him behind the bars. It says: "United States Senators from Oregon and Kansas are now under conviction of misdemeanors which are trivial in comparison to this colossal offense of Depew's. Is the State of New York going to let this juggler with the moneys of widows and orphans go scot-free?" The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) suggests that the Senator "hand over to the Equitable its losses by the Depew Improvement Company." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) remarks:

"Mr. Depew is now in Europe. He will have to stay there a

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long time if he waits until this thing blows over. We do not see how his reputation can survive the terrible blows he has himself given it. Western wits will have too much reason further to rally him on his 'geniality.' A more genial-mannered man never gutted a company or went back on his guaranty. How can he ever resume his old self-appointed task of moral exhorter to the world in general? How can he expect anybody but Senator Dryden to listen to him when he again ventures to address the Senate? The Equitable mismanagement has inflicted more than money losses. It has wrecked characters; and Senator Depew's is one of those of which it will be most difficult to make salvage. Even the optimistic Depew Improvement Company would now decline that job."

The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) compares Depew with Mitchell thus:

"Senator Depew may not 'practise law' before the departments and lay himself criminally liable, as did Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, but there are other forms of graft. Senator Depew stands as a conspicuous type of public men who enjoy sinecures and substantial gratuities from interests that know where to place their favors for value received. On the surface, Depew is a mere poseur and professional jester, but under the surface let it not be doubted that he can work on occasion—for his munificent masters.

"It is a damning reflection upon the civic virtue and public morality of a great commonwealth like New York when it will submit to allowing an unscrupulous political machine, personal rather than partizan, to commission in the name of the sovereignty of that State men like Chauncey M. Depew, and his master and colleague, 'Boss' Platt, to hold the highest public office in its gift. It is a nice commentary on the citizenship of the State of New York.

"The Equitable disclosure as regards Depew is illuminating. It throws a calcium light upon the source of the gentleman's opulence and political principles—or, rather, lack of the latter."

SENATOR DEPEW,
Whose transactions with the "Depew improvement Company," and the Equitable have aroused some pretty sharp criticism.

Turning to the West, we find the Salt Lake *Herald* (Dem.) confessing that the "mine-salters" and "wild-catters" of that region must own their inferiority. To quote:

"Out here in the wild and woolly West, we know a little something about flotation of stocks with the aid of respectable names on the directory; we have occasional deals in salted mines, and we thought there were some really bright men operating in the 'wild-cat' line. But the Equitable revelations would make the cutest of the wild-catters feel like a puling infant, a four-card flush, a false alarm. Once in a great while the Western mine operator who robs his friends and betrays a trust is permitted to associate with decent people on terms of equality; but in New York it seems a man has not really qualified for the *haut ton* in financial and social circles until he has bilked the Equitable policy-holders.

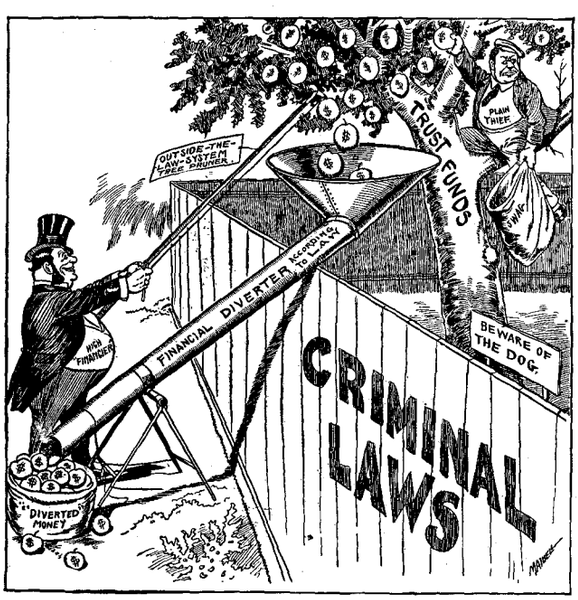
"No wonder the Mutual Life asks for a State investigation of its affairs in order that its policy-holders may be reassured; no wonder the whole business of life insurance has suffered from the exposure of the Hyde-Alexander management.

"One encouraging feature remains: the very fact that the whole country has been shocked by the Equitable affair is a hopeful sign that the American people still have some regard for moral standards in business.

"But it is sad to think that Depew and Hill must get along without their share of the loot."

The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) says:

"There are men who consider it dishonorable to break a promise, whether it is legally binding or not. These are the persons whom it is a pleasure to have dealings with, because the promises they make have not to be examined through legal spectacles to find out what they are worth. Perhaps after thinking the matter over Senator Depew will let the high moral side of his nature get the better of the low legal side, will join the 'Gideon's band' of men whose word is as good as their bond, and hand over to the Equitable its losses by the Depew Improvement company."



STEALING, SAFE AND UNSAFE.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

THE NEW SEAL.
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

FINANCIAL SNAP-SHOTS.

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NO STATE OIL-REFINERY IN KANSAS.

THE decision rendered by the Kansas Supreme Court on July 7 has wrecked the plans which Kansas elaborated last winter to enter the industrial field as a competitor of the Standard Oil Company, altho all the other measures adopted about the same time in the interest of the producers still remain on the statute-books. These laws, as explained by an article in *Public Opinion*, seem to assure everybody a square deal in the great oil-fields of the Central West, so far as legislation is able to effect this result. We condense the following from this article:

The maximum freight-rate law secures the producer a reasonable rate in spite of any influence the Standard Oil Company might bring to bear on railroads. All pipe lines owned by the Standard Oil Company or other companies are common carriers, and must transport to market all oil offered of a certain quality at a fixed rate. No discrimination in the price of refined oil is allowed in different localities in the State on the same day, so the Standard Oil Company can not cut prices in Kansas in order to freeze out competitors. And when the Standard Oil Company chooses to take crude oil for its lines it must accept it at the grade determined by a State inspector, so the practise of reducing the grade of oil by way of reducing the price is no longer possible in Kansas.

The trouble with the oil-refinery law was that it violated the constitutional provision which forbids the State from being "a party in carrying on works of internal improvement." In order to obviate this objection the law was framed so as to make the refinery an annex to the penitentiary, to be operated by convicts as employees. The law appeared all right on its face. But Mr. Justice Greene, in delivering the unanimous opinion of the court, asserted the right, in construing a statute, to take judicial notice of facts which everybody should know. With this view of the case, he denounced the penitentiary annex scheme as a subterfuge, confessed to be so by the Governor and legislators when the bill was passed, and hence just as unconstitutional as if the record clearly disclosed its defects. We quote the following as the most vital parts of the opinion of Mr. Justice Greene:

"In common with all other well-informed persons, this court knows of the great quantities of crude oil that were discovered in a part of the State; the rapid development of this field of industry; the general public complaint that a particular corporation was unjustly manipulating the market of this product so that the producer was being deprived of what rightfully belonged to him; that a public demand was made upon the legislature of 1905 to enact some law which would protect the producer from the further encroachments of this corporation upon his rights. . . . . .

"The bill in question having originated, as expressed in the message, in a popular demand for relief against a 'powerful commercial combatant,' against which the individual was unable to cope, it met the hearty and enthusiastic approval of the Governor, not as an appropriation to build a branch penitentiary, but as an appropriation for the construction and operation of an oil-refinery. . . . . .

"If, as contended by the State, the object of the bill is the construction of a branch penitentiary, it seems strange that the Governor in approving it should feel called upon to say that it is 'such a radical departure from governmental precedent that it seems wise to put upon the records a clear statement of the provocation and the purpose of this undertaking that our action is clearly defined and thoroughly understood at home and abroad. . . . The indictment of the Standard Oil Company is no doubt true and the provocation was very great, but we must not make a scarecrow of the law.

"The consideration of the bill in the light of public conditions under which it was conceived, the title under which it was introduced in the Senate, the bill itself and its reference by the Senate to its committee on oil and gas, instead of its committee on penal institutions, the passage of the bill by the Senate under its original title, the purpose of the bill and the reasons for its passage as expressed by the Governor in his special message of approval, leave no doubt in our minds that the object of the bill is to secure a site whereon the State should construct, operate, and maintain an oil-refinery."

Some papers take exception to the argument upon which the court bases its decision. Thus the Chicago *Chronicle* (Rep.) says:

"Few people will agree in all respects with the reasoning of the court. The phrase 'internal improvement' had at the time the

NEWS STAND
ALL THE LATEST MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.
SEE OUR JULY NUMBER
NOBODY'S MAGAZINE
ALL ABOUT FRIENDLY FINANCE
READ THE HISTORY OF SLANDERED OIL.
HISTORY OF JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

MR. ROCKEFELLER.—"Have you any reading-matter that isn't about me?"
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

constitution was adopted as well settled a meaning as the word 'constitution' had, and it meant canals, railroads, and other means of travel. Even if an oil-refinery was not a penitentiary, it was as different from an 'internal improvement' as the penitentiary was. If the decision had been based on the constitutional argument alone it would be hard to defend it. It is well that the court based it also on the principle that it was contrary to public policy for the State to enter into competition with private parties, for here it planted its feet on solid ground."

Governor Hoch, who naturally is greatly disappointed at the failure of the main part of his scheme to force the "Standard to be decent," has also publicly expressed his disapproval of Mr. Justice Greene's line of argument. After asserting that the opinion is founded on "a cold, clammy, and technical construction" of the law, the Governor says:

"The meaning of the language in any document, I think, should be ascertained not by the present meaning of these terms, but by their meaning at the time the document was written. When our constitution was framed and that language was used, oil had just been discovered. Hence, there was no contemplation of an oil-refinery, at least by the framers of our constitution. Neither were any of the great industrial enterprises that now characterize the business world in such existence as they are to-day. Internal improvements then meant, I think, the construction of public thoroughfares, canals, railroads, and the like, and did not then mean business enterprises such as we have in this commercial era."

There are few papers in the West which did not express misgivings as to the constitutionality of the State refinery scheme at the very start. So little complaint is heard against the decision. All now seem to be reconciled to the decision as the only thing the judge could do in the face of the constitution of the State. The Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), which has opposed the refinery from the beginning, gives the following account of the excited state of the public mind, which perhaps was the cause of the passage of the law:

"The Kansas State oil-refinery bill was a concrete protest of

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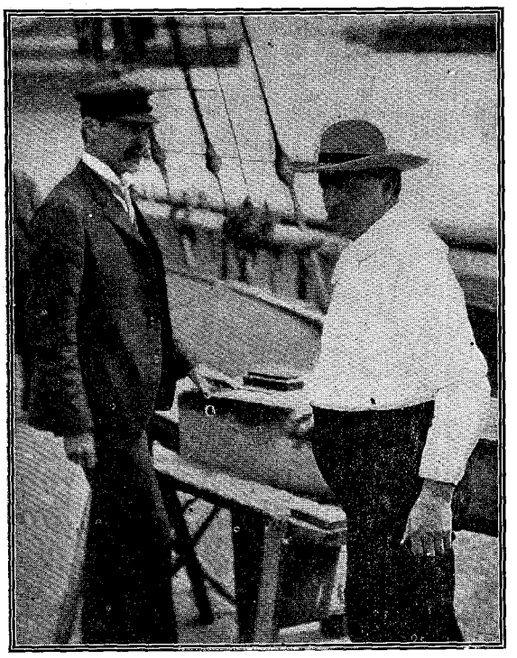
the aroused people of the State against what they considered the blighting domination of the Standard Oil Company. The spread of excitement incident to the discovery and development of oil properties in Kansas was like a malignant infection. Thousands of people bought stock in the hundreds of companies that sprang up like mushrooms throughout the oil district. The oil companies floated millions of dollars in stock, and every one connected with the industry expected a golden return from his investment.

"But oil went down in value with such rapidity that the interested people of the State became frantic and attributed their losses to the greed of the Standard Oil Company. When once sentiment against this company crystallized there was a tremendous pressure brought to bear upon the legislature to enact some measure of retaliation. It was anything to bring the Standard to terms or drive it from the field, and when it was proposed that the State should go into the refinery business in competition with the Rockefeller interests nothing could stem the tide. Once committed to baiting the octopus the excited people would stop at nothing, and legal opinions were scouted as mere baseless obstructions."

PEARY'S NEW DASH FOR THE POLE.

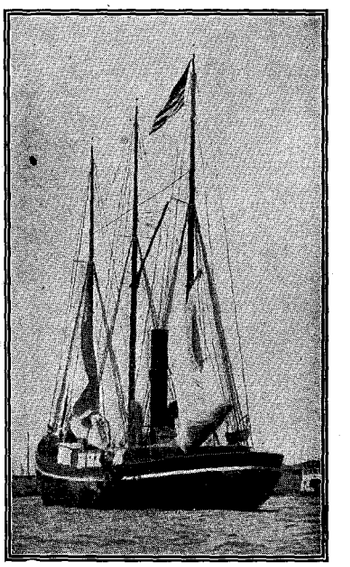
IT seems to be generally believed that Lieutenant-Commander Robert E. Peary has begun his new "dash" for the North Pole with fair prospects of success. Late last week the explorer made public the fact that he lacked many of the supplies and instruments needed for the expedition. Where he needed $40,000, he said, he had only $16,000. Next day after this announcement he reported that the sum in hand had been increased by donations to $70,000. *The Roosevelt*, his new boat that is to carry him as far north as water will take him, was described at considerable length, with diagrams of its peculiar construction and sail plan, in our



LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER PEARY AND HIS MATE ON BOARD *The Roosevelt*.

issue for May 27 (page 780). The course which Commander Peary intends to take is known as the American route. He will pass through Smith Sound, on the northwest of Greenland, then through Robeson Channel, and make permanent headquarters for the winter on the north shore of Grant Land. At this place he will be less than five hundred miles away from the Pole. The rest of his journey, as explained by the Springfield *Republican*, will probably be conducted as follows:

"Next February with the return of the first daylight in the Arctic regions Peary plans to start on his dash for the pole, depending very largely upon sledge dogs. The strategy of the dash, if it may so be called, will follow that successfully adopted by the Italian party under the Duke of Abruzzi, which, in 1900, reached in the latitude of 86 degrees and 34 minutes the farthest north yet definitely claimed to have been attained by man. The expedition will start out with perhaps 12 men and several dog sledges, divided theoretically into several divisions. The first stage of the journey will be limited by the distance that the entire party can cover while depending upon the provisions carried by one division and yet leaving that division sufficient to get it back to headquarters. When this limit has been reached the strongest men, if there is any choice, will be selected to push on farther, and the smaller division will turn back for headquarters. The party that pushes on will thus have the full amount of provisions with which it started, and will begin again the same policy of subsistence, another division being sent back when the consumption of food by the whole party has in turn reduced its supply to the amount needed to carry it safely back to headquarters. Thus the final party will enter upon the last stage with its full supply of provisions untouched. Meantime the first party, having returned to headquarters, will have started north again with fresh supplies which will be located upon the expected line of return of the advance party. The second returning division will also perform the same duty so that the selected little band that has pushed on for the final dash to the pole will have its retreat as well guarded and provisioned for as systematic organization can do it.



"THE ROOSEVELT."

The craft that will carry Peary into the Arctic region. It is specially built to withstand icebergs.

"In case all goes as hoped for the members of the expedition, whose luck it will have been to reach the pole, will be returning to headquarters and the good ship *Roosevelt* next May. *The Roosevelt* will then be broken out of the ice in July or August, explosives being used to free her if necessary, and she will return some time in the fall of 1906 with the triumphant news of the reaching of the pole by an American expedition. If, however, the obstacle most feared presents itself and the ice-pack prevents *The Roosevelt* from reaching Grant Land this summer, the winter will be spent as far north as it is possible to get the ship, and an effort will be made to obtain the desired location a year later. The dash for the pole will then be also delayed a year."

The present expedition makes the tenth time that Commander Peary has entered the Arctic regions. So, as the New York *Tribune* says, "No one is openly planning to seek the Pole whose experience in Arctic work is at all comparable to his." We take from *The Republican*, above quoted, the following short biographical sketch of Mr. Peary:

"He is just 50 years of age, and altho born in Pennsylvania, is descended from a line of Maine lumbermen, in which State he passed his boyhood and received his education, graduating from Bowdoin College in 1877. In 1881 he passed the navy department examinations for the admission of civilians as engineers. In 1886 he made his first Arctic trip, and since 1891 has been at it almost continuously, the interim being devoted to the raising of funds from private sources, since following the tragedy of the Greely expedition, in 1883, it has proved impossible to obtain public appropriations for further Arctic explorations. In 1892, after a journey of 600 miles with a single companion, he reached the rocky northern shore of Greenland, which no man had even seen before. In 1895, 1896, 1897, 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1902 he was again in the field.

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He has endured fearful experiences on various expeditions and would seem inured to hardships if ever man was. In 1899 both his feet were frost-bitten, necessitating the amputation of seven toes, but his ardor is not to be dampened and now he is prepared to go upon one more trial."

GOVERNOR FOLK AND SUNDAY-CLOSING LAWS.

AFTER Joseph W. Folk was elected Governor of Missouri as a reward for his successful work in bringing St. Louis boodlers to trial the next good thing he set himself to do was to breed a respect for the laws generally. Believing that the disregard for one law tends to excite contempt for all the laws he had often declared:

"The only proper way is to enforce every law on the statute books. If the law be a bad law, the remedy is to repeal it, not to ignore it. No official has a right to ignore any law. It is not for him to say whether the law is good or bad, but it is for him to enforce it as he finds it on the books."

—Snapshot by G. G. Bain.

GOVERNOR JOSEPH W. FOLK.

Whose new motto "Americans for America," expresses his idea of the needs of the country and of the kind of citizenship now required.

This sentiment seems to have become the inspiration for his conduct as governor, for he has expressed his resolve that no law of Missouri should be a dead letter on the statute-books as long as he remains in office. He commenced his reform work with the "Sunday-closing" laws and the laws forbidding race-track gambling. The influence and control which he could exercise through his appointive power over the police commissioners made the success of his venture immediate and almost complete in all the larger cities of the State—except in St. Louis. Here the large, respectable German population who wanted its Sunday beer, and a troublesome criminal element, who had long been allowed great freedom of action, created a trying situation for the Governor, which was made worse by the attitude of the local sheriff, who believed more in the principle of "home-rule" than in the plan for the rigorous enforcement of all the laws. To Folk's threat to make use of the military power the sheriff replied, "If Governor Folk's militia disturbs my peace you can bet they will be arrested." This conflict of authority and opinion boded trouble for a time. The Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) once reported that the "entire lid has blown off" in the city and county of St. Louis. Local papers, however, now say that the Governor has won, altho the people of his own home town are restive under the restrictions imposed upon them.

This was the state of affairs when the redoubtable William T. Jerome, prosecuting attorney of New York County, entered the West on a speaking tour. He talked quite freely about Folk's work, and some of his remarks have aroused no end of comment. Among his most discussed words are these:

"I am heartily in sympathy with Governor Folk in his determination to enforce the law—all laws—I think that he is engaged in a fight in places like St. Louis and Kansas City which, from my experience in the East, I judge can not be successful. I am sore myself with banging my own head against unenforceable laws. But I had to. I have got to do it. It is my duty. But I know that I can not succeed, because the people do not believe those laws have a sound moral sanction."

"The thing can be done for a while as it has been in Missouri, but a Sunday-closing law can not be enforced permanently in any community that does not want it, and you can put it down that none of the large cities of the country wants it. This talk about the use of militia would have no lasting effect. Militia would have to be kept on the ground all the time to enforce the law permanently, where the great majority of the people do not want it."

"The idea may suit these rural communities, but it does not fit in cities. I am of the opinion that there should be two statute-books. In one could be incorporated those moral yearnings of the rural communities, while in others could be placed laws for human beings. The latter would represent the best thought of the people in the cities and would be adapted to their uses. Sunday-closing laws are sediments of Puritanism, with this big difference—that the Puritans enforced their laws, while we don't."

These views of Mr. Jerome were so antagonistic to those entertained and often expressed by Governor Folk that everybody expected a strong reply from the Governor, and he did not disappoint the expectation. He accepted the issue opened by the New York prosecutor with the results, as related by the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* (Rep.):

"There was one place in the interview of District Attorney Jerome at Kansas City, in criticism of Sunday closing, in which he left himself open to an effective rejoinder, and the lance of Governor Folk has lost no time in finding the hole in the armor. This is done by the Governor in the interview printed in *The Globe-Democrat*, in the course of which, responding to Mr. Jerome's criticism, he says: 'It is political suicide to enforce these laws,' says Mr. Jerome. An executive official should not ask, Is it popular? Is it good politics? but, Is it the law? And if it is, it is his duty to carry it out. He swears to support the law, not public sentiment. Mr. Jerome is mistaken. The law-abiding are in a vast majority, and looking at it solely from the sordid standpoint of politics, it is better politics to serve the law-abiding than to serve the lawless. If any official were allowed to ignore a law because it is unpopular in his opinion, then each official would be a judge as to whether or not any laws at all should be enforced. Such a doctrine would lead to absolute anarchy.'"

But the most effective argument cited against Mr. Jerome's side of the case is the actual good which has been accomplished in Missouri by the enforcement of the Sunday-closing laws. If the deductions made by the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) from a comparative table of statistics be correct, the enforcement of the law makes for the reduction of crime. Says *The Republic* in speaking of conditions in St. Louis:

"Except for the two arrests on a charge of murder, as against one arrest on this charge in 1903, the police statistics show a record of better order and a reduction in crime during the 'lid-down' period in 1905. The arrests for assault to kill are only half as many as in 1902 and only one-third as many as in 1903 or in 1904. The arrests for drunkenness are only about half as many as in either of the other three years. Statistics are not always conclusive; but, to the extent that they are valuable, these show better order and a decrease in criminal acts and the common offenses. It seems clear that the common exhibitions of disorder—disturbances and drunkenness—have been reduced almost 50 per cent. Hospital figures show a similar result. Sunday and Monday cases have been reduced to a small number. Sunday closing seems to be justified by practical results."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT begins to look as tho the infant Czarevitch might have a chance to grow up to be a good and useful private citizen.—*The Chicago News.*

GEN. LEONARD WOOD has returned to the United States in order to give the younger Moros a chance to grow up with their country.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

IT is now impossible to induce Southern negroes to go to Chicago as strike breakers. The watermelon season has opened in Dixie.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

THE Mikado would doubtless prefer to have peace declared while the Russian Government controls enough resources to meet an indemnity.—*The Washington Star.*

CHINA is becoming so chesty that it is thinking of demanding that the peace envoys consult it as to what shall be done with its own territory.—*The Chicago Daily News.*

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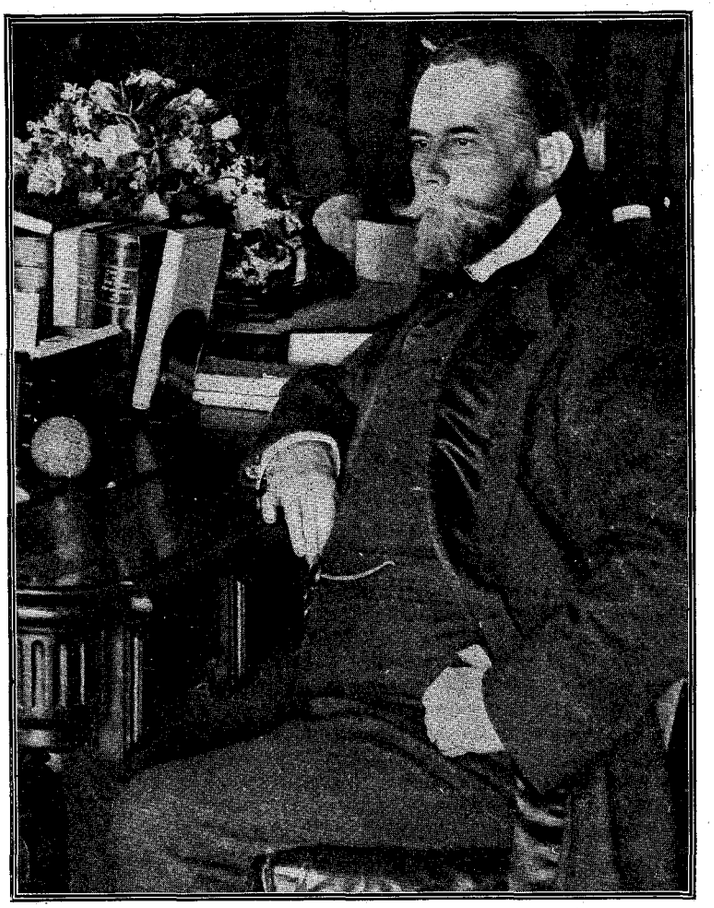
LETTERS AND ART.

JOHN HAY AS A MAN OF LETTERS.

RESPONDING to the toast "Literature" at a public function in London, the late Secretary Hay, then Ambassador at the Court of St. James, disclaimed his own right to "the title of a representative of literature." Nevertheless, it will be generally admitted that his name added to the literary associations of that embassy which could already claim Franklin, Motley, Bancroft, Washington Irving, Hawthorne, Lowell, and Bret Harte. The New York *Tribune*, to which Mr. Hay contributed for several years as an editorial writer, makes the point that his character as a man of letters owed much to the fact that he was also a man of the world. "He took literature as he took life—with a light touch; and if his books have the vitality of works written only when the author has something to say, they have likewise the quality which comes of saying it in the right way." *The Evening Post* finds that what distinguishes John Hay from a score of illustrious predecessors in the State Department is "a certain literary, or, if one will, artistic, quality of his temper." "In fact," continues the same paper, "it was because Mr. Hay so thoroughly represented what Bliss Perry has eulogized as the 'amateur spirit' that he was a figure not only potent but fascinating in all the many walks of life he entered." Of his poems *The Tribune* says:



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JOHN HAY.

"He took literature as he took life—with a light touch."

"It is customary when speaking of Mr. Hay's poetry to begin with 'Little Breeches' and 'Jim Bludso,' and some of his critics have been content to go no further. As a matter of fact, those clever ballads, whether written in good faith or in amiable parody of Bret Harte, are not to be taken as expressing their author's essential gift in verse. His true measure is given by those numerous pieces in which he set forth the meditations and impressions of a serious lyrist, using the metaphors and diction of a profoundly self-possessed and polished man of the world. . . . One has only to glance through his collected poems to see at once how far he was from sharing any of the weaknesses of the minor poet. Imagination is there, with shrewd insight into human life; also there is the gravity of a thoughtful man, tempered by the wit of an experienced connoisseur in emotion, and everywhere you recognize the poise, the instinctive skill, of a writer who may not have been inspired, but who could not for the life of him make a poetical line prosaic. He had the poet's clairvoyance for the right motive, the craftsman's *flair* for the right word. To be dull, to be sentimental, to be slipshod or affected, was no more possible to him than to be heavy in conversation or blundering in diplomacy."

Mr. Hay's prose, apart from addresses and editorials—one of the latter, by the way, was acclaimed by Horace Greeley "the best editorial I have ever read"—is represented by "Castilian Days," by the monumental life of Lincoln, written in collaboration with Mr. Nicolay, and, it is widely alleged, by the anonymous novel, "The Breadwinners," at the time of its appearance in 1893 the literary sensation of the season. His "Lincoln" is described by the Chicago *Inter Ocean* as "the best biography in American literature, possibly the best in all English literature"; altho the verdict of *The Tribune* is that it "has more historical weight than literary charm." The latter quality, however, that paper finds in abundance in "Castilian Days." It reminds us, moreover, that Mr. Hay "was not at any time committed to the career of a man of letters in the strict sense of the phrase." The Philadelphia *Press* appears to regard him somewhat in the light of an "inheritor of unfulfilled renown." "In college," says *The Press*, "he wrote better verse than he ever touched again, and the vein of adoration, worship, and mystic regard which suffused the brief verse of his later years was not the full flower to be expected from the strong earlier root, native to the Western soil."

Mr. Hay's "Pike County Ballads," published about thirty-four years ago, won him a fame which was afterward overshadowed by his success in diplomacy. In this volume appeared "Jim Bludso" and "Little Breeches," which achieved such wide popularity.

According to the New York *Times's Saturday Review*, Mr. Hay's literary reputation will rest most securely upon the "Pike County Ballads" and upon his addresses. We read:

"Looking through the 'Poems' and the 'Castilian Days' with the sincerest wish to find enkindling sparks of genius, one is compelled to fall back upon the 'Pike County Ballads' of the author's youth. There is a 'human document.' There, more specifically, is an American document. The author of 'Little Breeches' and 'Jim Bludso' had 'sized up' his countrymen, had sized them up as accurately as, in the next generation, Mr. Owen Wister sized them up in 'The Virginian.'"

Among his serious poems "The Stirrup Cup" lends itself with peculiar appropriateness to quotation at this time:

My short and happy day is done,
The long and dreary night comes on;
And at my door the Pale Horse stands,
To carry me to unknown lands.

His whinny shrill, his pawing hoof,
Sound dreadful as a gathering storm:
And I must leave this sheltering roof,
And joys of life so soft and warm.

Tender and warm the joys of life—
Good friends, the faithful and the true,
My rosy children and my wife,
So sweet to kiss, so fair to view.

So sweet to kiss, so fair to view—
The night comes down, the lights burn blue;
And at my door the Pale Horse stands,
To bear me forth to unknown lands.

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SOCIETY VERSUS ART.

MR. OKAKURA-KAKUZO, a well-known Japanese connoisseur and author of works on Oriental art, lays stress on the essential antagonism between Art and Society. This antagonism, he alleges, lies in the laws of their existence. "Art is the sphere of freedom, society that of conventions." And again: "Society is somehow always afraid of the living artist; it begins to offer applause when his ears are deaf—flowers when he is safely laid in his grave." When Society has not persecuted Art, says this Eastern critic, it has degraded it by patronage. Indeed, the count he piles up, on behalf of Art, against organized Society, is a formidable one.

Mr. Okakura-Kakuzo traces to an Eastern source the definition of art as an expression of the "play impulse." But further, he says, "Art is nothing if not the expression of the individual mind." It would seem, then, that the antagonism he emphasizes is another phase of the demand for conformity that organized society makes upon the individual. Quoting from his paper in *The International Quarterly* (New York) for July, we give the gist of his contention in his own words:

MR. OKAKURA-KAKUZO.

"Society is somehow always afraid of the living artist," he says.

"Society has ever been ready to invade the sanctuary of Art. Patronage, with its accustomed superciliousness, has often imposed its authority on a realm where gold could not reach. Public criticism, with the best intentions in the world, has made itself only ridiculous by trying to interfere in questions where the painter must be the sole judge. Why enchain the vital spirit of Art? It is evanescent and always alive, and is godlike in its transformations. Was it not a Greek who said that he defined certain limits in Art by what he had done? The Napoleonic geniuses of the brush are constantly winning victories, mindless of the dogmatic strategy of the academicians. The foremost critic of modern England has been ironically censured for his undue depreciation of Whistler as one who was to be remembered by what he failed to understand. The fate of esthetic discussions is to hang on the Achillean heels of Art, and therein to find the vulnerable point of attack. We can Ruskinize only on the past.

"If I may stretch a point, the masters themselves may be said to be responsible for allowing society to frustrate the spontaneous play of later artists. Their personality has been so great as to leave a lasting impression on the canons of beauty, and any deviation from the accepted notions is certain to be regarded with suspicion. Society has been taken into the confidence of Art, and, like all confidences, it has been either too little or too much. The world has become disrespectful toward Art on account of the proffered familiarity. It feels at liberty to dictate where it ought to worship, to criticize where it ought to comprehend. It is not that the public should not talk, but that it should know better. It is not that Society should not be amused, but that it should enjoy more. We are sorry to realize how much of real esthetic sympathy is lost in the jargon of studio-talks."

Sociological conditions, he continues, are seldom favorable to the free development of Art, and hence it is "that the great masters are so rare." Dwelling upon this point, he writes:

"Indeed, it is a tribute to the virility of the art instinct that we should have even the few. Their lives both in the East and West have shown remarkable instances of struggle and victory over circumstance. Hosts have suffered and have succumbed to social tyranny. Hosts are suffering and succumbing to their destiny.

"Nothing touches us more than the weary lines on a great painter's face, for they are the traces, not of his contact with his art, but with the world. One is a joy and a solace, the other is an eternal torment. . . . The success and popularity of a living painter in many cases are signs of lowness of spiritual level. For the higher the artistic mind soars, the greater becomes the possibility of local or contemporary miscomprehension. Even in the perfection of Raphael or the princely ease of Rubens, we are tempted to miss the sublimity of the tormented soul of Michelangelo."

After citing many instances of injury to the cause of art in times of warfare, the writer goes on to say that even the "so-called encouragement" to Art in times of peace has often proved other than a boon. And of the relations between Art and Religion we read:

"Religion has been supposed to be the greatest inspiration of Art. It is often claimed that the loss of religious zeal caused the decadence of Art. But Art is a religion in itself. The mere fact of painting a holy subject does not constitute the holiness of the picture. The inherent nobleness and devotional attitude of the artist's mind toward the universe, alone stamp him as the religious painter. It has been remarked that in the picture of the bamboo by Sankoku lay the whole mystery of Taoism. The stereotyped representations of Christian or Buddhist subjects, of which, alas! there are so many, are not only a parody on Religion, but a caricature of Art itself. Here we see another instance of the effects of misplaced patronage where even Religion made a handmaiden of Art, and thus robbed it of its legitimate expression."

To the Japanese, he says, it seems that "Industrialism is making a handmaiden of Art, as Religion has made of it in the past." Under such conditions, he warns us, "Art is apt to recoil either in incipient flattery or with brutal sarcasm."

WOMAN IN MODERN ITALIAN FICTION.

THE portrayal of women by Italian novelists was the subject of a series of addresses delivered by Dr. Joseph Spencer Kennard at the Sorbonne in Paris. Dr. Kennard, son of a Baptist clergyman in Philadelphia and author of books in four languages, is the first American since Franklin to be invited to lecture at the great Parisian university. The papers he then read have since appeared in book form, under the title, "La Femme dans le Roman Italien."

He prefaces his analyses of the heroines of modern Italian fiction by a summing up of the conditions prevailing in woman's life in general. After mentioning the various outlets for her new activity in which woman in Italy follows the world currents started in other civilized countries, he praises her rapid readjustment. But in the novel, in particular, "representing the opinion of the *gens du monde*"—"that is to say, mediocre opinion"—the growth she has achieved does not obtain recognition. Says Dr. Kennard:

"Whether from an attitude of contempt, the survival of old traditions, or from an incapacity to penetrate beneath the superficial impression, the Italian romancer has continued to represent the Italian woman with the traits of a being too simple to be real, too inferior to be of importance, and above all, too much like foreign models not to be conventional.

"Thus, while official statistics and disinterested observations furnish undeniable witness to the intellectual development, moral progress, and subtlety of the modern Italian woman, the heroines of the novels are still most often represented by means of coarse or rudimentary traits.

"In general is to be noted in these, only a perverse and badly balanced nature, dominated by a sole function of her organism, haunted by a single desire, incapable of feeling any but one sentiment, and who, therefore, is apt to suggest but one emotion. It is useless to analyze the other aspects of her character, useless to discuss the numerous problems which are arising."

He finds that in Italian fiction in general the feminine charac-

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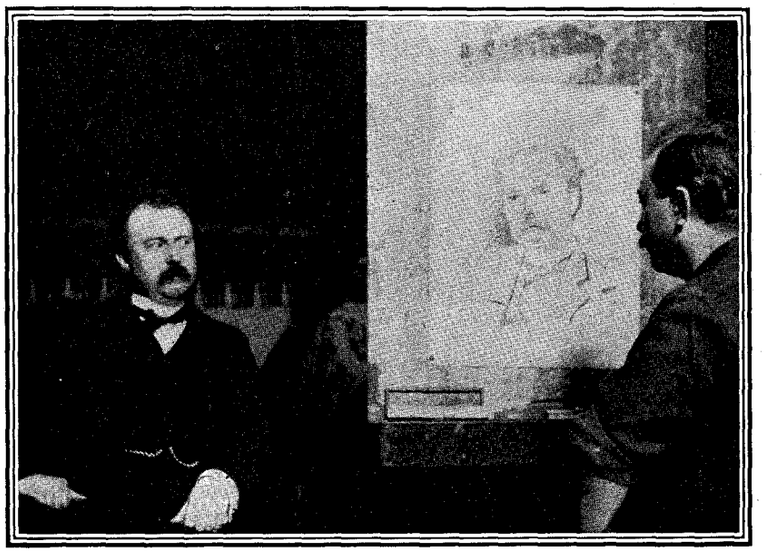
ters are but copies, in spite of the growing tendency to what is falsely called the naturalistic method.

The numerous causes for this, which are "not confined to Italy," the author touches upon lightly. "The habit, transmitted by Orientals to the Italians, whom this influence so long preponderant in Spain has but reenforced, of keeping their women—even the most beloved—at a distance from their thought, has contributed not a little to falsify or obscure their judgment." We read further:



DR. JOSEPH SPENCER KENNARD,
Sitting for his portrait in the New York studio of Mr. Roland Hinton Perry, the sculptor.

"Apart from the demands of gallantry, the Italian of former times felt no need for associating his companion with the cares, the intrigues, the satisfactions of his political or literary life. This stand taken, women are unaccustomed to a constant and active participation in the affairs, in the studies, in the amusements of their husbands and their sons; men, even the more sentimental or passionate, do not dream of asking from a woman this higher sympathy which is an echo of the purest thought."

Naturally, then, writers as well as readers, "are deprived of the intimate acquaintance with woman, which should begin at the cradle . . . to continue during the whole life. . . . . ."

Dr. Kennard proceeds to follow woman's personalization, her development in certain novels, little by little. This literary form, moreover, "as human document and study of manners, has begun very late in Italy." It could not, however, have been born earlier, because "it would be an unheard of thing in the annals of literature, if the representation of something should precede its existence." For the same reasons, we read, a chivalrous and feudal, world was needed to inspire the *chanson de geste*, a whole flourishing *bourgeoisie* to give birth to the *fabliau*, and for the enlarging and prosperity of the novel is necessary a society so advanced that it will feel the desire to know itself, and personalities marked enough to show their detachment in salient features. "Such a society, of a fixed type, desirous to view itself in fiction, capable of recognizing itself and of recognizing its own, exists in Italy only during the last twenty years."

The writer speaks of the "heartbreaking conventionalism" of the former types of women in Italian literature, "mere abstract phantoms." Neither the "austere Manzoni," who shows his women only "in profile or bust," nor any of his disciples, romanesques and exotic, have been able to distinguish the Italian woman who "emerges from the shade, and from her secular sleep." He brings sharply to view as an exception Ippolito Nieve, Italian poet and patriot (1820-60), and his singularly premature *chef-d'œuvre*, "The Confessions of an Octogenarian," in which the author brings to view figures of women, "full of life and of truth." Later, the influence of the French naturalists turns the Italian novel "toward a mode of interpretation of the true" which does not suit its national genius. "The premeditated grossness which Zola prodigally cast before a *blasé* public, pathologic subtleties which represented a society mellowed to decadence, answered in nothing to the veritable necessities of the Italian novel."

This brings Dr. Kennard to the novels of Gabriel D'Annunzio. After a *résumé* of the heroines of the great Italian he pauses upon the one in whom the "author has put more than his talent: a little of his heart"—la Foscarina, modeled after the great tragedienne, Duse. But he concludes:

"The depth of the thought, with all these romancers, is that woman, being made for love, and for nothing but love, it is useless to study her from another point of view, it is superfluous to reclaim her for other rights. Liberty, economic independence, authority, even justice, all that makes the dignity, the glory of masculine existence, all which contributes to elevate the consciousness, to illumine the spirit, to maintain the equilibrium of physical and mental faculties, all which, in fine, is called happiness and leads to progress—all this is for the strong sex!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEWSPAPER ENGLISH.

THE newspapers and the common schools, Mr. Henry James lately told the Bryn Mawr girls, are twin influences which keep the American speech "crude, untidy, and careless." The newspapers, he said, are "nothing more than black eruptions of type." "They roar like monsters; like maniacs breaking loose." Both the allegation that our speech is "untidy" and the placing of blame with the newspapers have evoked much comment in the press. Some papers have evinced irritation, some have put the matter in the hands of their "funny men," while others have inclined to agree with Mr. James, in part at least. The Baltimore *Herald* "hits back" at the novelist in the following vigorous manner:

"Take any considerable sentence from any of his novels and examine its architecture. Isn't it wobbly with qualifying clauses and subassistant phrases? Doesn't it wriggle and stumble and stagger and flounder? Isn't it 'crude, untidy, careless,' bedraggled, loose, frowsy, disorderly, unkempt, uncombed, uncurried, unbrushed, unscrubbed? Doesn't it begin in the middle and work away from both ends? Doesn't it often bounce along for a while and then, of a sudden, roll up its eyes and go out of business entirely?"

Men and Women (Cincinnati) for July comments in part as follows:

"There is probably some justification for Mr. James's accusation, since the 'storm and stress' of getting out an entire paper once a day is not calculated to foster an excellent style of expression. And we know enough about the difficulty of writing a fairly good sentence to be able to agree with Mr. James's contention. But, on the other hand, we can not quite forget that in spite of its slovenly style—in spite of its inelegant expressions and ungrammatical sentences, the perusal of the daily paper affords us greater pleasure than anything that we have ever read which was written by Mr. James; and if we are compelled to choose between two evils, give us the newspaper by all means. Mr. James's style of literary expression has always seemed to us the quintessence of artistic absurdity; and we are almost persuaded that the one thing that gives value to his writings is the fact that Mr. James's name is attached to them."

Town and Country (New York) congratulates Mr. James on his practical admonition, and adds:

"There is no doubt but that [*sic*] carelessness is more perceptible

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in the speech of educated Americans than of any other nation. It is true the American has much against which he or she must struggle. We are a conglomerate, composite people, and altho English pure and simple may be taught in the classroom, it is not always used at home. There are some people who, no matter how well educated they may be, have a certain inflection or accent which betrays bad breeding and a defective training. Men and women who graduate with honor, and who would write excellent English, frequently use bad grammar; they employ slang of the common street variety, and are absolutely without conscience when it comes to the proper or fit word or expression."

Mr. Albert Henry Smyth, writing in *Book News* (Philadelphia) for July, questions whether we are really untidy in our speech. The fault, says Mr. Smyth, lies rather with our American voice. We read:

"If Mr. James would analyze more carefully his feeling with regard to American 'untidiness,' he would probably find that it originated in the revolt of his ear, acccustomed to the mellow music of English speech, against the strident clamor of the American voices. It is not our English that is at fault, so much as our voices. The American, like the cuckoo, is known by his bad voice. Perhaps climatic conditions had something to do with flattening our vowels and imparting the hideous catarrhal twang to our voices; certainly the nervous, excitable American temperament has engendered the throaty tones and high, strident quality which 'get so upon the nerves' of Britons and foreigners."

To set against Mr. James's criticism of newspaper English we have the recent statement of Dr. Woodrow Wilson to a representative of the New York *Herald*, to the effect that the English of the newspapers is remarkably good, being "terse and clear and to the point."

AN INTERESTING DRAMATIC PROBLEM.

IN four countries an active discussion is proceeding on the subject of the legitimate method of producing the dramas and comedies of the time when our scenic accessories and lavish expenditures on the external and decorative side of the stage were entirely unknown. In England, in the United States, in France, and in Germany, the presentation of old plays in the "Elizabethan manner" has given rise to considerable controversy. In Paris, Antoine, the famous independent manager, has given Shakespeare in that manner. In the United States the Ben Greet company's performances have been the objcct lessons in the same direction.

The question is subdivided as follows: Should modern invention and mechanism be pressed into the service of the ancient drama? Is it legitimate to provide scenery and other accessories that were not originally contemplated? Should the old plays be given as they were written, without "acts," intermissions, and "curtains"?

The Elizabethan Stage Society of London having dissolved and passed into history, its creator, Mr. William Poel, has published in *The Times* a sort of apologia for its career and achievements. Its performances have been praised and appreciated, but the question to which it owed its existence is still open. Mr. Poel says, among other things:

"Ben Jonson's rebuke to Inigo Jones, who valued his own inventions more than those of the poet, clearly indicates that Elizabethan audiences neither expected nor wanted scenic embellishments in a playhouse. The theater then was essentially a declamatory platform, in which the art of the dramatist consisted in the telling of an interesting story, full of varied incidents, together with bold characterization, and in satisfying the playgoer's imagination with poetic descriptions of the character's environment. Undoubtedly, one of the stimulating conditions of playgoing in those days was the opportunity afforded to criticize the dramatist's skill in bringing vividly before the mind's eye, by means of narration, not only a scene, but also a fight, a knock at the door, or an attitude. . . . . .

"Scholars may insist that Shakespeare can be better appreciated in the study than on the stage, but they forget, what every Elizabethan dramatist acknowledged, that action and elocution are coequal parts with dialogue in the making of drama, and that a play-book in the hands of the ordinary reader is as lifeless as a skeleton, rarely appreciated and more rarely understood until first seen acted. On the other hand, it must be admitted that many of Shakespeare's plays can be made attractive on the modern stage, and that popular judgment asserts that Shakespeare is most honored when his plays are given in the biggest theaters with the greatest number of accessories. But a closer acquaintance with the conditions under which Shakespeare wrote must convince the intelligent playgoer that to honor his genius is not to rearrange his plays, in order to suit modern conditions of stage representation, but to bring our own minds within reach of those influences from which the Elizabethan playgoer undoubtedly obtained the greatest enjoyment."

Plays, Mr. Poel continues, did not consist of four or five "acts"; this method of construction was not merely unknown, it would have been scouted and rejected as illegitimate and inartistic. Hence the "acting versions" of Shakespeare's plays are without an excuse, historically or artistically.

Mr. Walkly, the critic of the London *Times*, Max Beerbohm, the critic of *The Saturday Review*, and others, think all such arguments inconclusive. Alike in technic and in mechanical accessories, they urge, there has been great progress; and if the masters could see our modern resources they would but too gladly avail themselves of these. The great masters, says Mr. Walkly, are for all time, and should be given in accordance with the spirit and tastes of the period whenever they are produced. Whether the tree is on the stage, on a painting in the background, or merely in our imagination, can not affect any scene from Shakespeare in which a tree is part of the *mise-en-scène*.

A writer in *Die Deutsche Rundschau* welcomes the new-old manner of producing classics (which is but little known in Germany, notwithstanding the remarkable frequency with which Shakespeare is presented in every art center of the fatherland), and holds it to be conducive to the simplicity, sincerity, and dignity which are essential to art.

In Paris, curiously enough, the discussion has degenerated into a contest between those who favor long intermissions and those who favor short ones or none at all. The desire of the feminine auditors to display their costumes and jewels and headgear, and to convert the theater into a social and fashionable institution, figure prominently among the intermission pros.

NOTES.

BEGINNING with the September number, *Leslie's Monthly Magazine* will be known as *The American Illustrated Magazine*. The magazine will continue to be published by Mr. Colver, whose connection with the publication dates from May 1, 1889; and the firm name, for fifty years the Frank Leslie Publishing House, will become the Colver Publishing House. Most of the score of publications long ago started by Frank Leslie have passed out of existence. After September *Leslie's Weekly* will be the only one still carrying his name.

THE literary taste of the Japanese, remarks *The World*, is significantly shown in the report of the librarian of the Imperial Library at Tokyo. For fiction, it appears, there is little demand. We read further: "While 12,486 works relating to theology aud religion, or only 1.6 per cent. of the total number of books in the library, were asked for, according to the records of the past year, there were demanded by readers 166,677 volumes, or 21.6 per cent. classified under the head of mathematics, science, and medicine. Works on literature and language, to the number of 152,711—that is, 20 per cent.—were asked for, while 18 per cent. of the applications were for books on history and geography. Works of art, industries, engineering, military and naval science figure prominently on the list of additions made in recent years to the shelves of the Imperial library."

PRESIDENT WILSON, of Princeton University, announces an interesting innovation in instruction. In *Collier's Weekly* we read: "A committee of the alumni has assured the university of additional income exceeding $100,000 a year. This money is to be spent in adding to the Princeton faculty fifty preceptors, who are to do, apparently, what tutors do in the older British universities. That is they will keep in constant touch with the students, 'as guides, advisers and testers of their learning.' Less reliance than formerly is to be placed at Princeton on recitations and examinations, and more on conferences of individuals and small groups of men with their instructors. Not only the new preceptors, but the older members of the faculty, are to take part in these conferences. Dr. Wilson proposes, it would seem, to have his young men taught by hand. They are not merely to be led to water. They must drink. It is a very interesting experiment in American college education, and its results will doubtless be closely watched by educators."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

RAY-CURES.

THE various cures by the application of light or other forms of radiant energy excite, from time to time, a good deal of public interest, but concise accounts of their operation and results, viewing them as a whole, have not been available. Such a view is given by Dr. Leredde in a lecture before the French Association for the Advancement of Science, of which an abstract appears in *Cosmos* (Paris, April 29) from the pen of M. E. Hérichard. Dr. Leredde spoke chiefly of phototherapy and radiotherapy, the former term denoting Finsen's light-cure, and the latter the use of the *x*-ray. The use of radium he apparently did not touch upon—perhaps because he did not consider it sufficiently developed as yet. Hérichard notes that all methods of cure based on the use of light or other kinds of radiation are of recent date, the earliest, that of Finsen, dating back only about ten years. In the case of light, both the heat and the chemical properties of the rays contribute to the result; if the chemical effects be suppressed, however, as when the light passes through red glass, the action is much less energetic. Says the writer:

"Finsen distinguishes two kinds of phototherapy, the positive in which the action of the light-rays is used; and the negative, in which it is suppressed. The latter does not act with much energy. Finsen has used it, nevertheless, in treatment of smallpox scars. . . . In Norway and Denmark this method appears to have given good results, but they have not been obtained in France. . . . . .

"The success of positive phototherapy is, on the contrary, indisputable; its germicidal action is important. When we concentrate the light-rays on certain parts of the human skin that are infested by parasites, some of these are destroyed.

"The chemical rays thus utilized may be taken from the sun, but recourse may also be had to a powerful arc-light (at least 100 ampères)."

The greatest feat performed by the Finsen light-treatment is undoubtedly the cure of lupus, or superficial tuberculosis, which it certainly accomplishes, without fear of any return of the disease. The writer passes next to "radiotherapy," or the use of the Roentgen rays in the treatment of disease. One of the earliest discoveries in relation to these rays was that they burn the skin in a peculiar and often dangerous way. For years, physicians were often afraid to use the *x*-ray on patients, because of these injurious effects, which formed the basis, in more than one case, of an action at law. At present, when they are used, their action is carefully localized by cutting them off with a lead screen from unaffected parts of the body. They give good results in nervous diseases on account of their anesthetic properties. Various skin diseases that do not yield to phototherapy do so to radiotherapy. We read further:

"The *x*-rays have one great advantage over light-rays—they traverse the body, making it possible to treat deep-seated lesions; thus they quiet neuralgia, their effects lasting for months. We should note also their good results in rheumatism and in affections of the stomach and intestines. The rays act on the pilar (or hairy) tissue; under their influence the hair falls out. They also act on the sebaceous glands, and on the white blood-corpuscles, which are altered by diseases of the spleen, and which are increased in number by the action of the rays, so that the blood-formula returns to the normal. They have an anti-inflammatory action; on the epithelial tissue their effects are energetic, altering and finally liquefying the epidermic cells, principally when they are in an unhealthy condition."

Will the *x*-ray cure cancer? Yes, if it affects the outer part of the body, M. Hérichard says; because in such a case the symptoms may be seen early in the stage of the disease; but if it has had time to spread deeply into the tissues, such cure is no longer possible, and it is of course equally impossible when internal organs are affected, such as the lungs or stomach, where the disease does not declare itself with certainty until already far advanced. The *x*-ray seems to cause some of the serious symptoms to disappear, but the end must still be fatal. Dr. Leredde states at the end of his lecture:

"Radiotherapy is a definite and controllable process, without danger, whose effects are numerous, and its action very extended. We may say of it that it is the most fertile therapeutic method that has yet been discovered."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EXHAUSTION OF OUR SUPPLY OF IRON AND COPPER.

THE exhaustion of the world's supply of metals is foreseen by Prof. N. S. Shaler, who discusses the outlook in *The International Quarterly* (New York, July). He devotes most of his attention to iron and copper, "the mainstays of our existing civilization." Of iron, "the prime metal of civilization," the supply is visibly lessening, altho the time when we shall realize this practically is yet far off. Says Professor Shaler:

"The total amount of . . . minable iron ores, when their exploitation began, probably much exceeds all the other mineral deposits, excluding coal, that have been sought in the earth. The amount of these iron ores still available is very great, doubtless many times, perhaps twenty-fold, as great as has been won to use. Yet we see already that in the continent of Europe the fields long in service are beginning to be exhausted. Great Britain has practically consumed its store, which a century ago seemed ample. Practically all the supply for its furnaces is now imported. The supply from the Mediterranean, that promised to be inexhaustible, can not endure for many decades to come. The same is the condition of the ore districts of Central Europe; at the rate of the increasing demand they are not likely to meet the demands of a hundred years. There remain extensive deposits of rich ores in the Scandinavian peninsula and in fields in the confines of Belgium and France which have hardly begun to be drawn upon, yet it is evident that at anything like the present rate of increase in the consumption of metallic iron the European sources of supply are not likely to endure for a century."

In North America the outlook is better. Altho the East and the Pacific slope must now be both left out of account in any large reckoning of future supply, the central part of the continent has yet much ore, especially the central section of the Mississippi valley. All our iron fields, however, according to Professor Shaler, seem now to have been noted and mapped out; no new discoveries need be expected. The only other known country that "promises a yield of wide importance" is China, where coal and iron occur widely together—a most valuable combination. Here conditions of climate and labor are also favorable. Says the writer:

"This combination of resources is one of the several features which give the present struggle between Japan and Russia a world-wide meaning, for in their control depends in large measure the economic mastery of the Pacific Ocean. They are very soon to make China the manufacturing center of that realm. If Russia commands the mineral stores of that kingdom, she may find her way to master the world even more effectively than did Rome in her time."

As for copper, the status is similar, save that its sources are more restricted. Says Professor Shaler:

"It appears that the supply of copper will be reduced to a point where its service to the arts will be seriously limited before there is a like reduction in the supply of iron. In the last-named metal there exists a considerable leeway in the saving that will be made in scrap material as soon as the price rises to, say, fifty dollars per ton; because of the present relatively high price, about two hundred dollars per ton, there is no savable loss in copper.

"We can look upon the approaching exhaustion of the sources of copper supply with less apprehension than in the case of iron, for the reason that useful as the metal is in manifold ways, it is not indispensable or even very necessary in our arts except in the transmission of electric power, and even then substitution is possi-

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ble. Save for this use, the economic world could soon adjust itself to the loss of this once indispensable metal."

What will take the place of the used-up iron and copper? Professor Shaler suggests aluminum. He says:

"In its qualities aluminum is admirably adapted to serve the greater part of the needs now served by iron and copper. It is relatively very light, but for its weight admirably strong, rigid, tough, and elastic; it is a good conductor of electricity; it does not oxidize or rust as readily as those metals. It meets practically all the uses of the constructive arts; it is better than steel for the greater number of them. In the hulls of ships it would spare a large part of the weight in the hulls and machinery, and would greatly increase the cargo-carrying power. We readily see that an aluminum age would carry us almost as far beyond that of iron as we advanced when that metal replaced bronze in the mechanic arts. Why, then, as we have learned how to separate this admirable substance from its union with oxygen, may we not extend its use, thereby dismissing all fears that our successors of the centuries to come are to lack a fit share of the metals necessary for economic success?"

The trouble about any such extension at present is one of cost. This has greatly decreased, having fallen no less than 90 per cent. in 50 years, yet it is still high, and Professor Shaler thinks that the metal will hardly fall below $200 a ton with any process of extraction now conceivable. His conclusion is, therefore, as follows:

"While aluminum is likely in time to take the dominant place now held by iron, it will do so at a cost in terms of labor far higher than what men now pay for their capital metal. Nevertheless, the difference is not likely to be so great that the mechanical foundations of our economic civilization will be endangered."

Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

PROF. JACQUES LOEB.

He "has certainly not yet found 'what life is,' but he is in a way to throw much light on its intimate processes and origins."

The other metals Professor Shaler dismisses in few words. Gold, he thinks, is doubtless depreciating in value, and will become so cheap that we shall have to use something else as our standard of value—not silver, however, for this once noble metal is now "forlorn," "a very pauper," valuable only from sentimental considerations. Lead is needed chiefly for projectiles, and Professor Shaler trusts that we may not need it much longer for this purpose. Tin is used mainly as a rust-proof coating for iron. Mercury is absolutely necessary for mirrors and in scientific instruments, and it is found in less than half-a-dozen places where its extraction pays. Its exhaustion seems imminent, and it would appear to be irreplaceable. The same may be said of platinum, whose resistance to acids makes it peculiarly valuable to the chemist. The writer concludes as follows:

"There are many other earth substances helpful to man in his present economic estate, and many others will find their place in the arts. The substances that have been mentioned in this incomplete review are, so far as we can discover, the most important for the continued success of human endeavors. Some of these, as, for instance, the radium group, come just now trooping out of the dark—out of the great mystery of this seemingly commonplace world. What share they are to have in human events is not clear; yet because of our considerable knowledge of the materials of the earth which exist in considerable quantities, we may fairly reckon that the discoveries which await us are of rare elements and combinations, not, in many instances, likely, because of their small quantity, to prove of great economic value.

"Beneath all these reckonings is the ancient question as to the transmutability of the elements. Shall we be able in time to find some way by which one of them can be transformed into another? To this there is, as yet, no final answer, but all our knowledge points to the conclusion that even if an atom be actually changeable in nature, such is the persistency with which it clings to the shape in which we find it that it is idle to hope for conditions where the alteration can be accomplished in a way to serve our needs. We have to accept the hypothesis of unchangeable elements as a basis for our economic concepts of the earth and be thankful for the large gifts they bring, confident that the spirit of man may win his needs from the great store."

PROFESSOR LOEB AND HIS DISCOVERIES.

So much that is sensational or misleading has appeared in the daily press about the researches of Prof. Jacques Loeb that it is gratifying to have them explained somewhat authoritatively by an expert who understands them and appreciates their import. Such a description is contributed to *Public Opinion* (New York, June 24), by Dr. S. S. Maxwell, instructor in physiology in the Harvard Medical School. Dr. Maxwell states, at the outset, Professor Loeb's belief that the more fundamental the problem attacked in a laboratory, the more fruitful is likely to be the result. This belief, together with the knowledge that the most fundamental problem in physiology, and perhaps in all science, is that of the origin of life, has determined Professor Loeb's work. Loeb holds that in time biologists will probably demonstrate some succession or continuity between dead and living matter, but he has not even tried to do this directly, endeavoring instead merely to enlarge our knowledge of the functions and origins of life as it exists. Says Dr. Maxwell:

"Thus he has carried on a remarkable series of experiments on the agencies which control the movements of animals, believing that in this way the biological explanation of the problem of animal instinct and will is to be secured. In a book entitled 'Comparative Physiology of the Brain and Comparative Psychology,' he has given a popular statement of this line of study from his point of view. A second series of researches was concerned with the regeneration of lost parts of the animal body, with a view to determine the principles by which at will one organ could be made to grow in the place of another. Yet another line of investigations has been made upon the nature of fertilization."

These last are the investigations of which much has been said of late. They simply bear out the theory that when an egg is fertilized the process is but the hastening of a natural growth that usually goes on so slowly that the egg generally dies before it is completed, tho in lower organisms it may go on in the unfertilized egg until it "hatches." Taking the sea urchin, a creature in which this development of the unfertilized egg ("parthenogenesis") occasionally takes place, Professor Loeb has been able to determine it, to hasten it, and to control it by subjecting the egg to the chemical action of certain salts—for instance, those found in ordinary sea-water. In doing this he has not "created life." He has not even attempted to do so; but he has made the very important discovery that it is possible to initiate and control the development of life from the unfertilized egg, in a way never before suspected, and he has thrown light on the process of fertilization itself, at least under certain conditions. Another interesting phase of this investigation is that in which Professor Loeb has been led to attempt the crossing of widely differing species under the influence of the same salts used in the experiments just described. Of this Dr. Maxwell says:

"Sea-urchin eggs were placed in neutral sea-water and in a series of dishes containing sea-water to which carefully graduated quantities of acid and of alkali had been added, and then, on the addition of sea-urchin sperm, the conditions were determined under which fertilization could and could not occur. It was found that

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in a neutral solution fertilization took place perfectly, as also in the solutions containing a trace of alkali. When, however, the alkali added amounted to 0.4 of a cubic centimeter of a ⅛ molecular solution of sodium carbonate to 100 cubic centimeters of sea-water, no fertilization of sea-urchin eggs by sperm of their own species was possible. Now when sea-urchin eggs were placed in sea-water of this degree of alkalinity they could be fertilized by the sperm of the starfish, and from 50 to 80 per cent. of the eggs began to develop."

In this way Loeb has been able also to cross the sea urchin with the starfish, the serpent star, the twenty-ray star, and a holothurian. The hybrids lived but a short time and were of course abnormal, but the experiments show at least that fertilization may be conditioned on the presence of a chemical substance. Professor Loeb has certainly not yet found "what life is," but he is in a way to throw much light on its intimate processes and origins.

NEW METHOD OF MEASURING MENTAL PHENOMENA.

WHAT the author calls "another physical criterion for the state of the human mind," is described in *The Scientific American* (New York, June 17) by Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz. It is the discovery of a Swiss engineer, E. K. Müller, of Zurich, and furnishes a means of measuring certain phenomena of the mind accurately by physical methods. That mental processes are always attended by alterations in the physical state of the body, which in many cases admit of measurement, has long been known. Excitement, for instance, raises the temperature of the blood, while nervous depression lowers it. Müller's discovery differs from such facts as these only in pointing out a correspondence in which the physical phenomenon concerned is electrical and hence susceptible of great accuracy of measurement. Says Dr. Gradenwitz:

"Mr. Müller noted an interesting connection between the conductivity of the human body and its psychical and physiological condition. This conductivity, in the first place, undergoes great variation, according to the hour of the day at which the experiment is made and according to the meals taken by the person experimented on. Accurately identical figures will occur very frequently in series of experiments lasting from 10 to 15 minutes, with the same minutes and the same person, even in the case of experiments separated by an interval of some days.

"The magnitude of the conductivity, as well as the regularity in the behavior of the different series, are highly influenced by the presence of a third person; whenever anybody enters the room or a noise is produced, the resistance of the person experimented on is found to undergo a spontaneous variation of extraordinary magnitude. Outside of objective causes, any psychical influence, either internal or external, will result in an immediate oscillation of a sometimes enormous magnitude. Any sensation or psychical emotion of a certain intensity will reduce the resistance of the human body instantaneously to a value three to five times less.

"Whenever the person experimented on is talked to or caused to concentrate his attention in some way or other, oscillations of the resistance will be produced. Any effort made for hearing a distant noise, any volition, any effect of self-suggestion, will exert a material influence, the same being true of any excitation of the senses, any light rays striking the closed eye, any body the smell of which is perceived (even where the smell or the body is fictitious). Any physiological action of some intensity such as breathing, stopping the breath, etc., is found to exert an analogous effect.

"By making experiments both before and during the sleep, the author observed some characteristic variations according to the character of the latter and the vivacity of the dreams.

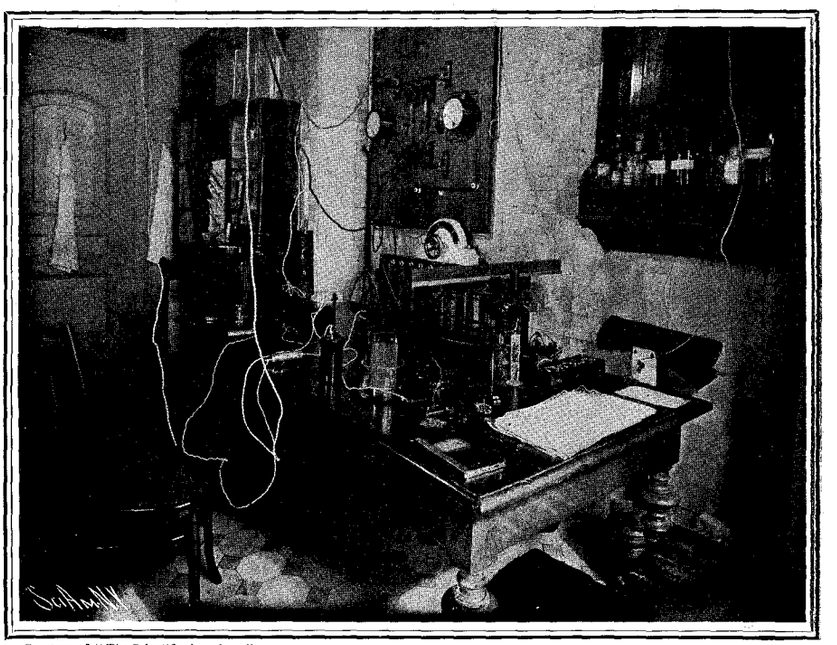
"Any pain, either real or suggested, will modify the resistance, the feeling of pain being preceded and followed by an oscillation.

"The individual resistance of the human body depends also on the nervous susceptibility and on the conditions the person is living in. Nervous persons, as well as strong smokers and drinkers, show an extremely low electrical resistance. The variability and temporary behavior of the resistance is also shown to depend on these factors."

In the Electromedical Institute in Zurich, rooms have been fitted up especially for the measurement of the bodily electrical resistance of patients in connection with Müller's discovery. The patient is placed in a so-called "isolation-room," where he is removed from outside noises or anything else likely to interfere with the results, while the measurement itself is carried on in another apartment connected with the first by wires. The results are said to show the value of the method for ascertaining the degree of nervous susceptibility of a patient, his mental activity, and the frequency and intensity of pain during the measurement. To quote further:

"The behavior of the resistance curve corresponds to the state of pain and excitation of the patient, the purely subjective state thus being ascertained objectively by the measuring outfit.

"From the above the possibility is seen of ascertaining the nervous excitability of any given person and the alterations undergone by this factor under the most various conditions. It would seem possible also to find out from a number of investigations and measurements a given average resistance for what might be termed 'standard' men. On the other hand, the action of electricity with therapeutical applications might be verified objectively."



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

APPARATUS FOR MEASURING INDIVIDUAL RESISTANCE OF PATIENTS.

Warnings of Asphyxiation.—In our issue of July 1 appeared a digest of an article on the "Dangers of Illuminating Gas," in which the writer refers to coal-gas as comparatively non-toxic and says: "Its characteristic odor was a danger warning, while the modern water-gas . . . with its greater content of carbon monoxid and its comparative lack of odor is far more dangerous." Mr. Thomas D. Miller writes to us from New Orleans, that in his opinion the author has used the term "water-gas" ambiguously. Says Mr. Miller:

"'Water-gas,' referred to, has practically no odor, and is therefore exceedingly dangerous. If, however, he refers to carbureted

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water-gas, which is undoubtedly his meaning, his statement of 'its comparative lack of odor' is wholly without warrant or foundation. As one of years' experience in the manufacture and distribution of both kinds, coal-gas and carbureted water-gas, I have yet to meet one who is not ready to speak of the latter as having the more 'villainous' odor, so that it is unwarranted to inferentially state that carbureted water-gas has no warning odor. One reason for the abandonment of the manufacture and sale of 'straight' water-gas was its lack of odor and its consequent danger. Coal-gas contains from 8 to 13 per cent. by volume of carbonic oxid and the toxic effect is just as sure if sufficient quantity is inhaled as a gas containing 25 to 35 per cent. The increased frequency of accidental poisoning by gas is not due solely to the increase in its poisonous character or to any lack of odor by which its presence may be known, but principally to the more extended and almost universal use of it for numberless purposes, and perhaps to some extent to the almost total absence of any legislation regulating inspection of gas-piping and fixtures."

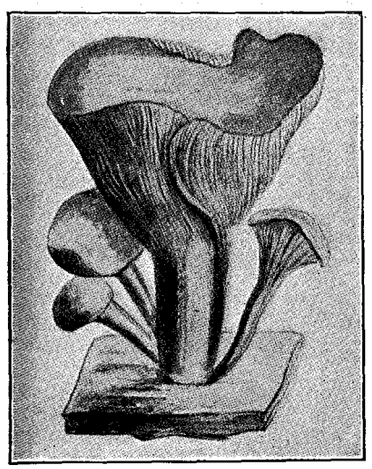
PLANTS THAT GIVE LIGHT.

THE list of organisms, animals and plants that are reported to give off light occasionally is very large. Those that habitually and undoubtedly do so are not many, and the function is little understood. In *Cosmos* (Paris, June 10), M. A. Acloque, in an article entitled "Phosphorescent Mushrooms," writes of some recent observations on the subject, going to show that the emission of light is, in fungi at least, a vital function akin to respiration, and accompanied, like it, with oxidation of tissue and the giving off of carbonic acid. Writes M. Acloque:

"Phosphorescence, or the faculty of emitting a visible light in darkness, is found clearly in certain groups of the animal kingdom, especially in insects and myriapods; it is rarer and less characteristic in plants. Among phanerogams, only the *Euphorbia phosphorea* of Brazil would appear certainly to possess a juice that is phosphorescent at a high temperature.

"Linneus relates that his daughter . . . saw intermittent flashes from [various] flowers of a yellow-orange tint. Treviranus doubts this observation and advances the hypothesis that orange color seen in half darkness may affect the eye in such a deceptive way as to give an illusion of fugitive gleams.

"If this be so, phosphorescence in the vegetable kingdom should be almost exclusively relegated to the mushrooms. Here, however, the phenomenon is very decided. Decayed wood is sometimes phosphorescent; . . . this is attributed to the presence in the dead wood of the mycelium of a phosphorescent mushroom. Perhaps it must be referred to bacteria, living either on the wood or on this mycelium itself; or perhaps active decomposition is sufficient to engender light as it produces heat."



A LUMINOUS MUSHROOM, THE OLIVE AGARIC (*Agaricus olearius*).

However this may be, the writer goes on to say, it is quite certain that the vegetative portion, or mycelium of certain fungi, whose full development has yet been imperfectly studied, can shine at night. In some cases a high temperature is necessary to bring out the luminosity, and it may usually be quenched by immersing the fungus in hydrogen, nitrous oxid, chlorin, and sometimes in nitrogen. Some mushrooms are phosphorescent in the complete state of growth, as is the case with the olive agaric of France, commonly reputed poisonous, tho some authorities say that it is harmless. To quote further:

"De Candolle attributed the emission of light to the decomposition of the fungus, or at least to the chemical phenomena accompanying its decay. . . . This way of looking at it is no longer regarded as admissible. Another discredited theory is that of Professor Fries, which attributes the luminescence of olive agaric to the presence of a filamentous moss. . . . According to Léveillé and Tulasne this moss has nothing whatever to do with the phenomenon."

The latter of these two scientists has made observations in detail on the luminescence of the olive agaric. In the case of this fungus he finds that the emission of light is not confined to the fertile part of the organism, but takes place throughout the whole mass, as may be seen by tearing it into fragments. The only non-luminous part of the mushroom is the outside skin. The giving out of the light seems connected in some way with the presence of oxygen, as is the case with the marine bacteria, and Tulasne thinks it is due to intense oxidation of the fleshy parts. Says M. Acloque:

"It is a phenomenon of the same order as respiration, and is accompanied by a considerable emission of carbonic acid . . . it disappears when the plant dies, and it is extinguished by hydrogen and carbonic acid. . . . It is a vital manifestation and must not be confused with the phosphorescence that takes place in the course of vegetable putrefaction, which is due to an invasion of luminous micro-organisms, probably bacteria.

"The light of the olive agaric is, according to M. Fabre's observations, soft, white, quiet, and similar to that given off by phosphorus dissolved in oil. It requires for its production, as in the case of the Rhizomorphs, certain physical conditions. Thus it ceases at 9° C. [48° F.] and is extinguished above 50° C. [122° F.]. Desiccation and immersion in water also extinguish it."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STABILITY OF THE SKY-SCRAPER.

THE doubts occasionally expressed of the durability of the steel-frame building usually arise from the layman; these structures are essentially engineering constructions, and the engineer commonly stands by them. The editor of *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, July), pooh-poohs all suggestions of decay through "the invisible actions of corrosion, vibration, and general molecular degradation," and backs up his opinion with a fact or two that carry some weight. He says:

"The absurdity of these forebodings will be realized when it is appreciated that the demands upon the steel structure are far within its capabilities of resistance. So far as vibration is concerned, there is not a steel ship afloat which is not subjected to buffetings before which the slight tremblings of the tall building are microscopic; and the modern ocean liner is twice the length of the tallest building in existence, the Eiffel tower alone excepted. No one fears the failure of the metal in the steamship, because every one realizes that long before any appreciable deterioration can occur the great liner will have been relegated to the junk yard and the scrap heap, superseded by a swifter vessel, of a newer model, and greater capacity. The tall building is in a similar position. There now stands, in the city of New York, a modest structure of eleven stories in height called, since the time of its construction in 1888, the Tower Building, because it rose at that time like a tall watch-tower above the smaller houses in lower Broadway. This was the first of the modern tall buildings in which the weights were carried upon a structural skeleton, instead of requiring heavy walls of masonry to bear the burden and transmit it to a limited foundation area. To-day the Tower Building is lost amid the far greater structures between which it is sandwiched, and having outlived its usefulness, it is to be torn down to make way for a new structure of more than double the height. We have thus the interesting fact that the first tall building, regarded in its day as a marvel of engineering audacity, has lived its life in the short space of seventeen years, not because it is worn out, or unsafe, or in any way objectionable, but simply because it cumbereth the ground, so to speak, because it is not tall enough, because it has outlived its usefulness! The buildings of past ages which have remained are extremely few, and with the exception of a small number of monumental structures, the most massive erections of masonry have given place to newer buildings, better adapted to the require-

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ments of their surroundings. The modern tall building is no exception; it will fill its place in the passing conditions of life, commerce, and industry, and make way in its turn to something developed by the constantly changing environment."

A NEW SHORTHAND TYPEWRITER.

SEVERAL attempts have been made to devise a practical shorthand typewriter, but apparently no one of them has been successful enough to come into general use. One was described in these columns a year or two ago, and we now present an account of another, contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, March 25) by M. J. Leroy. The new typewriter has some novel features and is said to work well. It is particularly adapted to the Latin languages, but a simple rearrangement would make it equally suitable for English. The disadvantage of all special shorthand machines is that transcription with an ordinary typewriter is necessary. A rapid and skilful operator can take dictation directly on the ordinary machine, and this would appear to be an ideal method; but it is probably unattainable as a general thing, and the shorthand typewriter may be a useful substitute. M. Leroy's description runs as follows:

"The machine described herewith has the very appreciable advantage of writing in ordinary letters, which any one may read at first sight. It appears easy to learn, and the operator should be able to take dictation without very long experience. The difficulties of manuscript stenography come chiefly from the complication of signs, which, taken from the Oriental languages, differ from the Latin types and are deformed in rapid writing, which makes reading almost always impossible for any one else than the stenographer himself. On the other hand, the typewriter owes its marvelous development to the perfect legibility of its writing.

"These considerations have led M. Charles Bivort, the inventor of the machine in question, to base his system on the application of printed characters and his method on syllabic writing. By decomposing several thousand words, by dividing sounds, he has succeeded in establishing a rational alphabet. This not only facilitates the rapid composition of most of the words in the French language, but also those of all tongues of Latin origin and, with rare exceptions, of most foreign languages. The order adopted is as follows:

SJBPFVCKBMDTNLRHIAUEO.

"The author has suppressed letters having the same sound; for instance, C when pronounced like S or K, X pronounced as CS, or Z as S. . . . On the other hand, he has added another letter I to represent the sounds IO and OI, and duplicated letters L, N, R, and S, as being the most used finals.

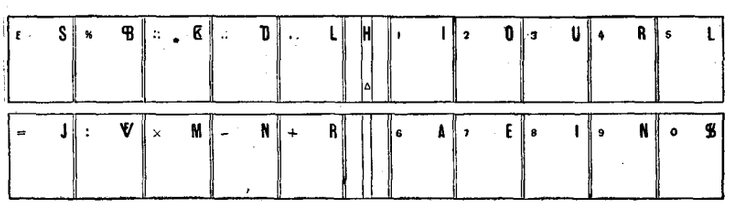
"On these principles M. Bivort has built his machine, limiting the number of keys to 20, ten for each hand. He thus reduces the number of letters by combining those of similar sound, B and P, F and V, Q, K and G, D and T.

"The alphabet is accordingly made up as follows:

SJBVCMDNLRHIAOEUIRNLS

"M. Bivort's machine is conceived and executed on an entirely new plan; it does not at all resemble any of the typewriters, ordinary or stenographic, that have hitherto appeared, either in mechanism, or in exterior appearance, or in results.

"The keys are placed in two rows corresponding to the five fingers of each hand. The letters on the keys are in a regular order that enables the user to write at each touch a whole syllable and even words of several syllables. The hands are separated by two intermediate keys, one to write the letter H, the other to advance the paper. An accessory key makes the necessary transposition for writing figures and punctuation marks. . . . . .



SHORTHAND TYPEWRITER KEY FOR THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

"The speed of the machine is limited only by the skill of the operator, and rapidity does not injure the clearness of the writing, which remains very readable, even beyond 200 words a minute.

"Learning is made easy by the letters inscribed on the keys. According to the inventor, after several days of practise a pupil writes on the average 50 words a minute; in less than two months he reaches the normal speed of 125 to 150 words a minute. . . . .

"As accessory advantages it has been noted that blind persons can thus correspond with those who see and even serve them as stenographers.

"In the application of this mechanical stenography to the telephone, we may preserve the trace of verbal communications; in commercial houses or banks we may, according to current usage, dictate a report or a letter directly to the typewriter, who will take it in shorthand from the dictation, but with peculiar facility and clearness. In general, it would seem that the new machine should greatly simplify the study of stenography.

"But we must not forget that, as in all stenography, a second operation is necessary to put the dictation into long hand, and consequently two machines must be bought—a stenographic and an ordinary."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PASSING OF THE FRAME HOUSE.

THAT fireproof construction is now nearly as inexpensive as frame construction, and in some cases even cheaper, owing to the rise in price of lumber, is asserted by the writer of an article on fireproof country homes in *The Architectural Record*. Bids recently received for a modest residence in Pittsburg showed $4,500 for frame construction and $4,200 for fireproof construction. In Washington the cost of a certain dwelling was stated at $5,800 for frame construction and only $5,100 for fireproof construction. These are city figures. For dwellings in the country frame-construction ranges from 5 to 8 per cent. cheaper. These prices, while they apply only to the East, seem significant of a tendency all over the country that will make fireproof construction less costly in the near future than frame or frame and brick construction. An editorial writer in *The Pioneer Press* (St. Paul, Minn., June 18) comments on these facts as follows:

"For all over the country the margin between fireproof materials and lumber is narrowing with some rapidity, and, as has been shown, has already disappeared or is on the point of disappearing, in certain sections. At points distant from any source of lumber supply and nearer the centers of steel manufacture lumber is naturally higher, and fireproofing, or at least mill construction, naturally lower than in Minnesota. Yet, even here, careful estimates on the proposed J. J. Hill school showed a margin of only about 11 per cent. between reenforced concrete construction and ordinary brick-and-frame construction. In ordinary residences a difference running from 12 to 18 per cent., averaging probably about 15 per cent., remains between the cost of a brick-and-frame building and a reenforced concrete building.

"But the price of lumber, while now fairly stable, is almost certain to advance again as it has advanced in the last ten years. Fifteen years is set down as the limit of the Minnesota timber supply at the present rate of lumbering, and even before that time we shall have to secure part of our supply of even ordinary grades from much more distant points. But as lumber has advanced the general tendency of steel has been downward, Portland cement has been becoming cheaper and cheaper, and brick, tile, and other artificial fireproof building material has likewise steadily declined with the improvement in processes and the introduction of other economies possible with an enlarged production.

"It is, therefore, safe to say that before long the extensive use of wood in buildings except for floors, doors, and interior finishings will become a thing of the past. The desirability of such a change is apparent."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

REFORM IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

ALTHO from a Protestant point of view the Roman Catholic Church remains essentially an unreformed church, writes the Rev. C. A. Briggs, Professor of Biblical Theology in Union Theological Seminary, nevertheless "the history of that church since the sixteenth century has been a history of reforms, and in no period have such great reforms been made as in the past half century." Leo XIII. was certainly a reforming Pope, urges Professor Briggs, and Pius X. promises to be a still greater reformer. Emphasizing the changes which have taken place in Protestantism since the Reformation, Professor Briggs claims that "the common doctrine of the present Protestant theologians would not be recognized by any of the Reformers," and that "even if all the reforms demanded by the original Protestant Reformers had been accomplished, the Protestants of the present day would still regard the Roman Catholic Church as unreformed." The dogmatic differences with Rome, he continues, "either no longer really exist or are in different forms, and concerned with different questions." From his article in *The North American Review* (July) we quote passages expanding the main points of his contention. Of the reform movement in general in the Roman Catholic Church, and of its latest manifestations, he says:

"Reforms in the Roman Catholic Church have usually begun in France or Germany, and have been resisted in Italy, and especially in Rome. Many reforming Popes have failed in their noble purposes owing to the stubborn opposition of the Roman Curia, whose interests were all in the perpetuation of their authority and privileges. The significance of the present movement is not only in the fact that the Pope himself is a reformer; but still more in that reform has begun in Italy, and most of all in Rome, and is promoted by members of the Curia itself."

Professor Briggs describes the reforming pamphlets which have been recently published in Rome (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 8) and states that while the Pope is not responsible for all of them, he is nevertheless undoubtedly at the head of the reform movement. Of the principle underlying the Pope's attitude toward reform we read:

"It is of great importance to understand the fundamental principle of reform in the words of the Pope himself, namely, '*Restaurare ogni cosa in Cristo*,' to make Jesus Christ himself the center and mainspring of all reform. This is exactly what the most enlightened Protestants desire for their own churches; what more can they ask for the Church of Rome? The Christological movement has been, and still is, one of the strongest impulses of the past fifty years. It is of immense significance that the Roman Catholic Church, under the headship of the Pope, deliberately enters into, and takes part in, this world-wide movement. It is a common objection of Protestants to the Roman Catholic Church that it pushes Jesus Christ into the background, and that the popular religion is the worship of the virgin and the saints. This objection is not altogether valid; for the sacrifice of the Mass is the great central fact in the worship of the church, where Jesus Christ himself, in real, substantial bodily presence, reigns supreme, and is worshiped as God and Savior. But it has been true in the Roman Catholic Church, as in the Protestant churches, until recent years, and among Protestant theologians at the present time, that Jesus Christ has not held the central and dominant place in Christian doctrine and Christian life that is his due. The more advanced Protestant scholars have been working for half a century and more to lead Christians back to Jesus Christ, and have only partially succeeded. If now the Pope, as the head of the Roman Catholic Church, owing to the reverence and obedience given him by that whole church as the successor of St. Peter and the living representative of our Lord, can succeed in raising up Catholics throughout the world to this exalted position of reforming everything in Christ, there will be ere long the greatest revival and reformation known to history, and the Protestant churches will have to bestir themselves to keep pace with it."

Professor Briggs goes on to tell of the Pope's efforts to promote spirituality in the church. "He has himself set the example of preaching practical sermons, and thereby lifted the sermon to a new importance in Rome." And it was his firm purpose of removing incompetent and worldly bishops, says Professor Briggs, that brought the Pope into conflict with the French Government.

It is noteworthy, continues the writer, that in this reform movement little if anything is said of Christian dogma. While many think that dogma is the principal thing, "that differences in dogma are the most important, and that reform in dogma should come first," a more thorough study of the sixteenth century, argues Professor Briggs, makes it evident that the division of the Western Church at the Reformation was not due so much to dogma as is commonly supposed." He continues:

"So far as dogma is concerned, the original Reformers repudiated the corrupt and hair-splitting scholasticism of the fifteenth century, and fell back upon the Bible interpreted by Augustine and Jerome. All the original Reformers were high Augustinians, and they charged the Roman Catholic theologians with Semi-Pelagianism. They also fell back on Anselm's doctrine of the Atonement. It is a common error that they made the Scriptures alone their rule of faith. A more thorough study of the Bible has shown that the Reformers were, all of them, greatly mistaken in their interpretations. Protestant theology has, for the most part, abandoned the high Augustinianism of the Reformers. There are few high Augustinians in Europe; and in America they are not to be found, except in a few theological seminaries, and among their pupils. The common doctrine of the present Protestant theologians would not be recognized by any of the Reformers. The dogmatic differences with Rome either no longer really exist or are in different forms, and concerned with different questions. . . . .

"The Roman Catholic Church made a very important reform in dogma when Leo XIII. directed that Thomas Aquinas should be used as the standard authority in all Roman Catholic colleges and seminaries, for thereby theology was divested of the accretions of the so-called newer scholasticism since the Reformation, and of the corrupt scholasticism of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; and Roman Catholic dogma was built upon the purest and best scholasticism of Thomas Aquinas and his contemporary Bonaventura. This was a reform in dogma of incalculable importance. It is doubtful, to say the least, if there would have been such an antithesis between Protestant and Roman Catholic dogma if Thomas Aquinas had been the universal standard of doctrine in the sixteenth century."

EFFECT OF FOREIGN MISSIONS UPON CHRISTIANITY.

ONE of the most striking results of foreign missions, writes Mr. J. C. V. Durell in *The East and the West* (London, July), has been the effect which they have had upon our comprehension of the Christian faith. Since it is a law of human thought, he holds, that man can only discover truths which arise out of his own experience, "it follows that each nation, with its own peculiar psychological experience, must have some contribution to make toward a fuller understanding of the religion of the incarnation." Thus the special qualities of each national type of thought and life are needed to elucidate Christ's "perfectly representative human nature," he argues. As the Christian faith subjugated the Greek and the Latin mind, says Mr. Durell, glancing back to the beginnings of foreign missions, its development took on something of color and direction from each. "Thus, while the Greeks had been occupied in working out the meaning of the Incarnation, the Latins were able to show more satisfactorily how the fruits of the incarnation satisfy the needs of man." Again, the spread of Christianity to the virile nations of Northern Europe was bound to react upon the faith. But "not till we reach the period of the Reformation do we arrive at the permanent contribution which Teutonic Christianity was destined to make to the Christian faith." Of this contribution he says further:

"The Reformation was a revolt against the irrational. It asserts that no truth, however transcendental, can be repugnant to the

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God-given reason. It introduces a robust common sense, which will not admit of a presentation of Christianity that is either unmanly or unreal. The Christianity of the North appeals to man as man in the fulness of his complete human nature and in his social relations. It finds its ideal, not in monasticism, but in social life. And herein its contribution to the practical aspects of the faith is not yet complete. Teutonic Christianity still has its prophets, whose work it is to interpret the message in the light of the ever-increasing complexity of social conditions; to show us that, as the incarnation has sanctified the whole of human life, so every condition of human activity may find in the religion of the incarnation the satisfaction of its needs."

As Christianity spread to the Celts, they too made their unconscious contribution to Christianity, continues Mr. Durell:

"Celts and Teutons are planted side by side, and each is the necessary corrective of the other. The special function of the Celts has been to exhibit the lovableness of the Christian life, to bring the gift of enthusiasm to correct the coldness of pure reason; to remind us that the religion of the Son of Man claims the heart as well as the head, and that a warm-hearted temperament is a necessary element in Catholic Christianity."

Thus, through the work of missions, successive types of humanity have been brought into the body of Christ, and each of these types, says Mr. Durell, has had its contribution to make, "sometimes in a further interpretation of fundamental dogma, sometimes in a new application of the faith to the changing conditions of life." He concludes:

"And as it has been in the past, so without doubt it must be in the future. The church still has missionary triumphs in store for it. Many new national churches are to take organic and characteristic form. Humanity has many types, which as yet are hardly represented in the body of Christ. What is to be the fruit of the religion of the incarnation when grafted on to these new nations? It is hardly possible even to guess. But this at least is certain, that a new expansion of the Christian consciousness must follow. Take, for instance, the nations of the East. They, like ourselves, are made 'in the image of God,' with power to know God. Yet so different are their modes of thought from our own that a European, it is said, never really understands an Oriental mind. Now, will not the characteristic thought of these nations, when brought under the sway of Christianity, react upon the Christian faith? All analogy proclaims that it must be so. Take, for instance, the races of India; take the people of China or of Japan. No one who grasps the principle of the incarnation can doubt that such striking types of human nature must be destined to play an important part in the enrichment of the faith.

"But in what direction? Perhaps not even a professed Oriental student will do more than vaguely conjecture. But at least one idea suggests itself. A prominent Eastern characteristic is a disregard of time. The Oriental can wait. He is careless of the lapse of years. So his home is 'the unchanging East.' How different is this from the turmoil of the West, with its incessant rush, allowing no opportunity for rest and little for thought! Now may not this feature of the Eastern mind enable it to throw light upon that idea of timelessness which underlies the Christian doctrine of eternity, an idea so difficult for a Western mind to grasp? 'One day as a thousand years!' May it not be that in this direction the Oriental will help us better to understand the Christian faith? Detail, however, must be conjecture. But at least let us be certain that in some direction a rich development of the Christian consciousness will be the outcome of further missionary work."

Christ's Patriotism.—Christ's quotations from pre-Christian scriptures, maintains a writer in the London *Spectator*, reveal a special liking for the book of Deuteronomy, whose author was "before all things a patriot." While Deuteronomy deals with the law, it is "the law in the mouth of a poet." The author's mind "was inflamed with the greatness of the Jews." He dreamed that the future would acknowledge their paramountcy, "for this is your wisdom and your understanding in the sight of the nations, which shall hear all these statutes, and say, Surely this great nation is a wise and understanding people." Is it fanciful, asks the English writer, to trace the effect of this early inculcation of spiritual patriotism upon the character of Christ? And he answers:

"Surely not, for tho Christ taught a universal religion, he never forgot the Judaic soil from which his doctrine sprang. In his most catholic statement of his faith, when he declared, in contradiction of the express commands of the author of Deuteronomy, who aimed at setting up a central altar, that every man worshiped rightly who worshiped in spirit and in truth, and that where he might worship was matter of no moment whatever, he paid a tribute to his own race which must still fill the reader with astonishment, saying, 'Salvation is of the Jews.'"

AN IRISH ATTACK UPON DISESTABLISHMENT IN FRANCE.

AMBROSE COLEMAN, O.P., a writer in *The Dublin Review* for July, sees in the bill recently passed by the Chamber of Deputies for the separation of Church and State in France, "the greatest victory ever achieved by Latin Freemasonry against the Church since the time of the French Revolution." Moreover, he regards it as a proof that "the steady, unrelenting policy of the anti-clerical party, not only in France, but in Italy, Spain, and the other Latin countries, is the destruction of Christianity as a moral force in the world."

The same determination to blot Christianity out of France shown by the leaders of the French Revolution, in their orgy of blood and murder, continues this Irish writer, appears now in the less violent but no less effective legislation of the Third Republic. With those Roman Catholics who argue that disestablishment will be a great benefit to the French Church he has no sympathy. To him the suggestion of benefit appears as a hollow mockery. He sees only "an infidel government throttling the Church," in order that "she may not prove any serious hindrance to the utter de-Christianization of the country." To return to his argument more in detail:

"It is not clericalism which is the enemy, but Christianity itself. That is the true meaning and motive of the persecution of the religious orders in France, and the separation of Church and State. The real issue, undisguised at times by the more outspoken and violent of the party, is between Atheism and Christianity, between a Christian and atheistic, or, as M. Combes terms it, a *neutral* government. It is a return to the atheistic principles and violently persecuting character of the first revolution. When M. Combes declares, as the keynote of his policy, 'the absolute independence of the state of all dogma and its recognized supremacy over every religious communion' to be the 'doctrine of the French Revolution, of which the French Republic glories in being the heir,' the most skeptical should be convinced that the uprooting of the religious idea has been the sole motive of the present legislation in France. It is startling, indeed, to find that the ex-Premier of France has drawn his inspiration on the religious question from that lurid assembly which abolished Catholicism, closed the churches, forbade all outward signs of religion, decreed death to the priests, and saw that decree carried out in the fiendish September massacres."

What has happened before, he adds, may happen again. Turning to another point:

"Many English Catholics, with their experience of almost entire liberty under a Protestant government, have been of opinion that the Church in France will gain rather than lose by her separation from the State. . . . The clergy, no longer crouching under the insolent orders of a Masonic and infidel minister of worship no longer hated by the people as government employees, no longer shackled by State interference, will be able to look after their flocks free from outside interference. But those who reason thus do not understand the real meaning of the Bill of Separation. There is no intention of allowing the free Church to exist in the free State. The bill belies its name, for it does not propose a real separation. It is simply a repudiation by the French Government of its pecuniary obligations to the Church, an unwarrantable confiscation of Church property, and the dragging down of the Church from

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the honorable position of an ally in the furtherance of the welfare of the nation to that of a dangerous society to be kept under the constant surveillance of the police. There will be no more separation than that existing between the police authorities and an ex-convict, or ticket-of-leave man, liable to reimprisonment if he does not report himself from time to time. The purpose of the bill is to degrade, impoverish, and manacle the Church more securely than before. The ultimate intention, of course, in the mind of the atheistical government is to reduce the Church to such a state of slavery that she may not prove any serious hindrance to the utter de-Christianization of the country."

It does not require much reflection, says Ambrose Coleman, to see that under the new conditions "the Church will be bound hand and foot, and that there will be less religious liberty allowed in France than in Russia, Turkey, or any other country." To quote further:

"Religious France, once the 'eldest daughter of the Church,' is now to be the Cinderella, deprived even of those vestiges of liberty that even persecuted Catholics of other nations enjoy. The aim of the Bill of Separation is, after the robbing of the property of the church, to keep her impoverished for all future time and exclude her from every legitimate sphere of influence. No longer will she be allowed to practise works of beneficence, no longer may she educate the young or tend the sick, or relieve the wants of the poor or open asylums for the afflicted. The societies being allowed to exist for the sole purpose of religious worship, the careful scrutiny of their accounts by the civil authorities will detect any outlay for what these will decide are objects not legitimately belonging to the purpose for which they exist. Every utterance of a priest against the vices of the age, every warning to his flock to avoid the company of the wicked may be construed by the police-officer present as an incitement of one body of citizens against another, and be made a pretext for closing the Church and dissolving the local society."

As the years roll on, predicts the writer, the present laws will be followed by others still more oppressive. "Who knows," he exclaims, "if legislation may not be attempted against infant baptism?"

BLURRED OUTLINES IN RELIGION.

IN Dr. Felix Adler's recent book, "The Religion of Duty," we find certain affirmations of belief which, coming from so prominent a leader of the Ethical-Culture movement, may be regarded as having significance other than usually pertains to a merely personal creed. Dr. Adler demands "definiteness in religious thinking," and urges that "it is time we put away from us this mush of religious sentiment, and cease to be content with vague blurred outlines of thought on the greatest of all subjects, while we demand distinctness in every other." He then proceeds to define his own beliefs. After eliminating from the body of ideas accumulated by the religious experience of the race, such ones as he can no longer retain, there are left, he affirms, these three: "the idea of righteousness, the idea that justice will gain the ascendent, and that there is a sublime purpose in things—three aspects of one idea." These he would not give up; and he adds: "I do not see how any courageous attitude toward life is possible unless one, either avowedly or surreptitiously, retains them." As to the sanctions upon which these moral ideas rest he says:

"I believe that there is a higher Being, an ultimate, divine Reality in things. This Being is not a man, is not He, or She, or It, did not make the world as a carpenter makes a table, or as an architect builds a house. In the attempt to describe this Being, language faints, imagination grows dizzy, thought is paralyzed. On moral grounds, and in the last analysis on moral grounds only, I assume the existence of such a Being. All that I can say, by way of description, is that there really exists that which corresponds to the moral ideal, that there is a Power back of the effort toward righteousness, which gives effect to it, beyond our finite power. . . .

"As to Theism I would distinguish between the form and the content. The form I can not use at all. Neither can I use certain ideas of which it has been the vehicle. Certain other ideas I am anxious to recast, to take out of the form in which they have been contained because I realize that I must continue to use them, that, with respect to them, there is community between myself and the Theist. The ideas that are true to me, are, in the first place, that there is a Supreme Righteousness, tho I have ceased to think of that Supreme Righteousness as a King or Special Providence. Then the idea, so invaluable to the wronged and the oppressed, that justice is somehow going to work itself out in the world. I do not see how we can do without that idea. I do not see how Dreyfus could have done without it. It was the one grand, sublime thought that supported him during those five horrible years on Devil's Island. If you read his letters you will find constant reference to the 'cry of his soul,' the cry for justice, the belief that justice would somehow come uppermost. And, then, there is the idea, so invaluable to the afflicted, or those in trouble, that there is a purpose working itself out in the world, and that the tears that are shed and the blood that flows and all the sufferings, and black misery is but the price paid for the accomplishment of a measureless good. We human beings can bear any amount of pain if we are able to see purpose in it, if we can convince ourselves that it is not sheer cruelty; but that it will serve a supreme end, even tho we know not how."

The question asked of creeds as to the degree of certainty that they are able to enforce, finds, according to the leader of the Ethical Society, a sufficient answer when put to the creed that he here elucidates. He says:

"Agnosticism contends that the only certainty is scientific certainty, based on truth verifiable in experience. My contention is that there is another kind of certainty, namely, moral certainty, based, not on truth verifiable in experience, but on truth necessarily inferred from moral experience. Agnosticism neither affirms nor denies the existence of an ultimate higher Power. I hold myself warranted in affirming that there is such a Power, tho I confess to know as little as the agnostic what the nature of that Power, considered in itself, may be. The assertion that there is such a Power is plainly a step beyond Agnosticism. I take this step on the ground that all that is best in me urges me to work for a state of moral perfection in the world, and on the ground that the attainment of this goal is not dependent on human effort alone, but may be hindered or helped by Nature. If, then, I believe in the ultimate attainment of the moral end, I am forced to assume that there is provision in Nature looking to the achievement of that end."

The theistic conception of a Being, omnipotent, omniscient, and good, says Dr. Adler, was too abstract for any but philosophers to deal with. Hence it was "superimposed upon the concrete image of a person, or rather, an individual was glorified, idealized, and sublimated, by being endowed with attributes of omnipotence, omniscience, and goodness." In the same way "human society made spiritually perfect," which is the substitute he offers for the theistic conception, is the abstract idea of a multiple God which "will achieve power, strength, and convincingness, by being associated with and superimposed upon human society." In elucidating this ideal he writes:

"Humanity, as we know it, is ever imperfect. We need some larger outlook, to have set before us an ideal of perfection, toward which our labors may be directed. What shall be this ideal of perfection? Seeing that a metaphor, a symbol is necessary, what religious symbol may be employed? I have said that we can not conceive of the moral ideal as incorporated in a Father; nay that we can not conceive of that ideal as embodied in any individual whatsoever. The moral ideal escapes the bounds of individuality. The elements which it includes are too manifold to be represented by a single individual, no matter how sublimely idealized. The moral ideal is a social ideal. It includes types of excellence which we can not think of as existing together in the same person; the excellence of man and of woman, of the aged and of the young, the special types of moral excellence which are peculiar to the different vocations. It can be represented only by a vast and differentiated society. It is the ideal, not of one Infinite Being, but of an infinitude of beings, of a world of spirits, comprising all rational existence that ever has been, is, or will be on earth or in the distant suns and stars. It is the idea of a spiritual whole, each mem-

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ber of which expresses uniquely some aspect of the life of the whole, is sustained by the whole, and sustains it, and is indispensable to it. The moral ideal is that of a multiple God; of a commonwealth of spirits, not of one spirit who, as sovereign, stands apart and aloof, and to whom the rest are subject. Just as sovereignty in the State is no longer incarnated in a single individual, but is disseminated through and permeates the whole people; so the sovereignty of the universe can not be lodged in an individual Spirit, but must be disseminated through the entire world of spirit. The Theistic conception is monarchical, the conception here indicated is democratic; viewing the sovereignty of the world as embodied not in one Infinite Being, but in an infinitude of beings, in the process of organizing into an ever-increasing unity."

MILTON AS A RELIGIOUS RADICAL.

MILTON was a bold advocate of progress, of freedom of thought and expression in religion. In view of the present twentieth-century Biblical criticism his genius foresaw the results of ages of intellectual experience. Such is the contention of a writer in *The Spectator* (London) who adds:

"No twentieth-century advocate of the Higher Criticism was ever more genuinely convinced, or ever declared more clearly, than Milton that the best friends of religion are mental energy and courage, the worst enemies mental sloth and timidity."

The writer shows that Milton described several types of men who worked in his day for the secularization of the nation—each of whom has his representatives in the present day. First there is the representative of spiritual sloth. To quote:

"The spiritual sluggard in Milton's mind at the moment is an energetic man of business who, according to the custom of his time, has picked out some learned divine to whose views he may pin his faith. He takes him into his home, and 'resigns the whole warehouse of his religion, with all the locks and keys, into his custody.' The custodian reads prayers night and morning, and follows his private avocations between times, leaving 'his kind entertainer in the shop trading all day without his religion.'

"Allowing for changes of custom—for the apparel, as it were, of the model—the portrait would stand for a large class of hard-working and ceremonially observant men in the present day."

Milton adds to this type that of the men who submit their mind altogether to religious teachers—which latter humor them by settling, ordering, and regulating all things for them. The writer in *The Spectator* enlarges on Milton's list by adding another type. Nowadays, he says:

"We have not only those who accept religion without thought upon authority, but those who accept irreligion upon the same terms. On the authority of a particular phase of current literature, they make up their minds that nothing ever has been, and nothing ever will be, known about God or the human soul. They assure their intimate friends that 'either the thing is true, or it's not.' Just what they mean by the 'thing' they would not find it easy to say offhand. Perhaps if they were pressed they might reply that they meant religion, or more probably the Christian religion. To apply such an absurd sentence to any other branch of study would seem to them to be childish in the last degree. If asked whether they believed history, or philosophy, or psychology to be true, or whether they did not, they would put the questioner down as too ignorant to be worth arguing with. Yet the phrase is good enough to maintain their spiritual sloth, and close their minds to all the voices, both within and without, which might tell them something about a matter upon which they are determined not to think."

He considers that Milton's times were very much like our own, with a difference, but that the author of the "Areopagitica" sets an example to men of the present age, altho it is darker, and less hopeful than his own. To quote:

"Milton recounted a state of things very much like our own. He stood amid like circumstances, but not in the same atmosphere. There was a hopefulness in the air in his day which is not with us now. He could allude to the advent of the new learning and all its cataclysmal effects as the time 'when God shakes a kingdom with strong and healthful commotions to a general reforming.' Now in these days of new thought it is not possible to be quite so optimistic. The English world has grown older. The dangers of a new religious departure strike at times on the imagination of the most faithful with a sickening sense of fear. Revolt and loss of reverence walk hand-in-hand with the new spirit of religious adventure, and half the Church holds back."

THE CHURCH AS A BROTHERHOOD.

THE Rev. Dr. Robert Stuart MacArthur's recent impassioned defense of Mr. John D. Rockefeller (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 17) served to emphasize the idea of the Church as a brotherhood—a conception which has been somewhat in eclipse of late years, declares *The Evening Post*. Every new sect, says *The Post*, has made much of the idea of brotherhood. It continues:

"The Methodists—to mention but one example—actually used the term 'Brother' or 'Sister' as the common term of address for a fellow member; and they seriously set out to treat each other as 'dearly beloved brothers in Christ.' They promised, as members of one family, to settle their disputes out of court and thus avoid lawsuits, and to restrict their business and social intercourse, as far as might be practicable, to those who were of the 'same household of faith.' Inevitably these Christians who have taken to heart their mutual relationships have looked keenly to the morals of each individual of the flock."

Thus, fifty or seventy-five years ago, continues the writer, church trials were far more frequent than to-day in our rural districts, and minor offenses were pretty generally punished by censure or suspension, and grave transgressions by expulsion. "In 1905 a Methodist minister can achieve notoriety by threatening discipline for dancing and card-playing; in 1850, on the contrary, he could achieve it by neglecting to enforce his strict rules." This *The Evening Post* regards as evidence of a declining sense, within the church, of brotherhood and mutual responsibility. "That sharp line which used to divide the children of light from the children of darkness is rapidly becoming obliterated." If the revival of religion for which the devout are praying so earnestly shall ever come, continues the writer, "it will surely be accompanied by a revival of the ancient and obsolescent doctrine of Christian brotherhood."

Benefits of Schism.—Mark Twain, in his "Yankee at the Court of King Arthur," argues against the popular ideal of a united church, advocating, instead, a "go-as-you-please" policy in religion. Absence of unanimity among the churches, he urges, is a safeguard against the alliance of Church and State, and the consequent mutual interference between politics and religion. Mr. James Lang, in a letter to *The Presbyterian* (Toronto) offers yet another argument against church union. He says:

"Has not the divine Creator set the seal of approval upon 'diversity of operations' by establishing uniformity in law with infinite variety in matter and mind acted upon by law? By all means let the Evangelical Church leaders strive to soften the asperities of controversial discussion and emphasize the points of doctrine upon which there is already practical unanimity.

"But before attempting to set up a system of administration for a society so complex as the united church must be, they should keep in mind a few indisputable facts in the past and present of church life. For example, the great 'Heresy' which divided the church four hundred years ago may be said to have saved the Church of Rome; such vigor was imparted to that great religious body by the separation.

"The Wesleyan 'Schism' infused fresh vitality into the Church of England, as all admit.

"The 'Disruption' of 1843 dissipated the dull apathy which wealth and power and numerical strength had brought upon the Scottish Church.

"And at the present day the Roman Catholic Church exhibits by far the most forceful and effective activities where immediate contact with the Protestant churches stimulates her energies while repressing her assaults upon individual freedom."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

RUSSIAN PRESS ON PEACE PROSPECTS.

WITH the appointment of the peace plenipotentiaries and the official announcement that they are to be intrusted with ample power to conclude a treaty, subject to ratification by the respective governments, there is renewed interest in the question whether peace is the probable outcome of the meeting arranged through the friendly intervention of President Roosevelt. Whatever Europe and America feel, in Russia there are those who assert that their country will not accept peace except on terms entirely agreeable to Russian pride and prestige. There are earnest protests in the press against any humiliating and shameful peace treaty, and it is persistently urged that the situation in Manchuria is not at all desperate—indeed, not half so bad as the Western papers represent it to be.

These sentiments are not confined to the conservative or bureaucratic organs, tho these are most aggressive in voicing them. Even advanced reformers are not unanimous as to the necessity or advisability of concluding peace on any terms that other nations may regard as moderate and reasonable. Some liberals hold that

THE IMPERIAL WEATHER-VANE.

—*Punch* (London).

genuine reform at home would immensely improve Russia's position in the distant East, and that Japan would in fact be very moderate if she knew that the whole Russian nation, and not merely the Government, had to be reckoned with.

"Not a cent of indemnity, not an inch of territory," cries the *Novoye Vremya*, an "inspired" newspaper. It says in one editorial:

"We have no reason for viewing our position in the Far East as so compromised that, in spite of the present strength and condition of our land forces, we are driven to submit to all of Japan's terms. On the contrary, we are so circumstanced that we can make excellent use of our position.

"Europe and America, altho counting on enormous material gain as the result of the war, find its continuance disadvantageous to themselves, as disadvantageous as would be too complete a victory for either of the belligerents. But if Europe and America, by combining their fleets, could exert considerable influence on Japan, such pressure is far more difficult to bring upon Russia.

"Let us not forget this; let us not permit the atmosphere of peace it is sought to create about us so to befog our minds as to cause us to overlook the advantages of our position."

In another editorial the same paper argues that it is Japan and England who are anxious for peace—the former because she is exhausted, both financially and in a military way, and the latter because, so long as the war lasts, she is in constant danger of being drawn into it in spite of herself. The alliance with Japan can not be ended while the war is in progress, and the alliance means imminent dangers and complications. Again, the Japanese do not like to follow the Russians into the interior and increase the distance from their base, and they realize that Russia's position will inevitably improve as time passes and her land forces are strengthened and better equipped.

The *Sviet*, another conservative organ, says that the peace commission will return empty-handed. To quote:

"Russia will have the opportunity of informing herself of Japan's terms. Of the inadmissibility of these there can be no doubt. . . . Peace is possible only when the vanquished is so convinced of the futility of resistance that he humbly asks for it, or when the victor is so triumphant that he can impose it. Neither condition at present exists. Talk about peace to Russia after you have shown her that she can not continue the war."

A. C. Souvorin, the well-known publicist, harps upon the proposition that the Government ought to submit the question of peace to the Zemski Sobor and not assume to decide it without consulting the people. Prince Mestchersky, in the *Grajdanin*, declares that peace is necessary if the throne is to be saved and revolution averted. Any terms are better, he says, than capitulation to the domestic traitors and extremists. At the same time he is not sure the commission will agree upon an acceptable treaty The radical *Sin Otechestva* says that there is peace and peace, and that a certain kind of peace will mean moral paralysis for Russia. The majority of the radical organs, however, do not think Japan can ask anything that Russia will really find it impossible to grant.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICA IN THE NEW GROUPING OF THE POWERS.

THE recent changes in Great Britain's defense policy, by which she leaves her Atlantic and Northern Pacific seaboards practically undefended, are thought to point to important changes in international relations among the Great Powers, changes that are already beginning as the great preponderance of Russia in European politics is gradually being diminished. Sir Charles Dilke, in considering these points in the London *Standard*, comes to the conclusion "that the present British Government frankly and profoundly believes that Great Britain will never again wage war with the United States." As a test of the friendship between the two countries he cites the Venezuela dispute. That "most dangerous complication between the United Kingdom and the United States, by which the opinion of both nations had been exasperated, melted away, and the arbitration on the Venezuelan question contributed to the happy relations which now exist between the two greatest naval Powers of the future."

Sir Charles is not a very warm advocate of England's disarmament, even local as it is, but he finds reasons for justifying it on the plea that arbitration, not war, will ever hereafter be resorted to for the adjustment of Anglo-Saxon differences. He thus states his opinion:

"It would be an exaggeration to pretend that we have entirely disarmed toward the United States, any more than we have toward any other country. The United States is a Power which has become vulnerable by setting up colonies across the seas. No one suggests, however, either that we covet these colonies or that the loss of them would weigh heavily in the terms of peace that might follow any possible collision. Canada, as a self-respecting State, has an excellent military college, and is slowly improving her militia, without, however, either setting up a regular force or buying arms on a scale which can for a moment compare with the establishments of her great neighbor. Substantially, the fact remains that the British Government has shown its profound belief

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in the stability of the present friendly and, indeed, excellent relations which exist between ourselves and the United States and in the community of interests between the two great English-speaking Powers."

A new grouping of the Powers is certain to follow on the conclusion of the war in the Far East, and in fact the present more or less complete understanding between France, England, and America has become real enough to save Japan from a second intervention—actually in the interests of Russia. To quote further:

"The belief, then, of our Government as to the permanence of good relations between ourselves and the United States stands established by the facts, as does their confidence in the friendliness and love of peace of the French Republic by the conventions recently concluded. The completeness of the Japanese naval victory gives ground for hope that these understandings between ourselves on the one hand and France and America on the other will not be exposed to the strain to which continental intervention, nominally for peace, but really on behalf of Russia, would have subjected them. Japan may still think it necessary to continue the war until, by the taking of Vladivostok, she has deprived Russia of the temptation to renew the struggle after a few years. However friendly we may be to peace, it is not for us to weigh upon Japan in a decision with regard to which the Japanese may plead that continuance of war at the moment may, in the long run, tend to lasting peace."

He is of opinion that an understanding between France, England, America, and Japan may lead to disarmament in the Pacific, more or less complete, but he thinks Germany may decline to come into the arrangement. He says on this point:

"I am not, as a rule, among the most sanguine of the observers of the policy of nations, but on the present occasion may, for that very reason, allow myself to express the hope that the new groupings of the Powers which may follow the close of the Far Eastern war may rather be in the nature of alliances of guarantee of *status quo*, combined with simultaneous reduction of armaments, at least in the Pacific, than fighting alliances looking toward it.

"That Germany would refuse to bind herself not to station more than a certain limited force in the Pacific ought not to form a bar to such an arrangement as I suggest, inasmuch as the Powers who were parties to the undertaking might take note of the facts concerning the distribution of the powerful German squadrons, and set them against mere theory. It is so certain that Germany will keep the bulk of her fleet in home waters, as the best means of strengthening her diplomacy, that her refusal to come into an international arrangement might safely be treated as having little bearing on the naval situation."

He thinks that America, altho shy of alliances, will, as a Far Eastern Power, accept her imperialistic destiny and join the other Far Eastern Powers. In his own words:

"America has hitherto shown a most laudable reserve in the matter of alliances. She has, however, become what we style a Far Eastern Power: she is deeply interested in the commerce of the China coasts; and an agreement to limit local naval expenditure ought not to be beyond her conception of her future sphere."

PEACE AND ONE OF ITS SEQUELS.

AS the star of peace shows itself above the horizon it apparently is not only an auspicious but a slightly portentous luminary. At any rate Baron K. Suyma'su, who has done so much to familiarize Europe and America with Japanese opinion and aspiration, seems to imply in the *Deutsche Revue* (Stuttgart) that his government expects a settlement with France in the matter of so-called "French neutrality." This, of course, may, and probably will, be a peaceful settlement, but evidently Japan is not going to let the subject drop, and, conciliatory as are the Baron's words, they are also resolute. He begins by stating that naturally the French and Japanese are congenial spirits. To quote his words:

"The French and Japanese have many points of similiarity in their character, and no natural points of mutual repulsion. France, however, made a great mistake on one occasion, when after the Chino-Japanese War she joined other nations in backing up Russia against Japan—but Japan has long ago forgiven and forgotten this. The point for France to settle in the near future will be whether she will choose to have friendly relations with Japan or with Russia."

He proceeds to discuss two points, namely, the Indo-Chinese question, and the Franco-Russian Treaty and its results in the Far East, which are not forgotten questions, but are still living ones. He says that there is much talk about Japan's views with regard to Indo-China, and remarks that this talk is as idle as the "nightmare" alarm about the "Yellow Peril," which has been spread abroad by the French colonial party to favor their own schemes of exploitation and by the Russophiles in order to intensify, for

RUSSIAN PEACE.
The people call for peace; the Czar will certainly listen and give them the peace—eternal! —*Fischietto* (Turin).

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT—"Here, ladies and gentlemen, is the latest attraction; the raging bear is so thoroughly tamed by Togo and Oyama that he will sign any document offered him!" —*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).

THE CZAR AS A PEACEMAKER.

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the benefit of Russia, popular dislike of the Japanese. Japan has no designs in the Far East excepting within the area of Korea and Manchuria. Then he appeals to Frenchmen, with something like a hint at the advantages of a future Franco-Japanese treaty, to acknowledge the superiority of Japan over Russia as evidenced by the events of the last few months. He says:

"Which of the two governments is most progressive, the Russian or the Japanese? Which troops are more humane and moral, the Russian or the Japanese? Which people, the Russian or the Japanese, are more united as a nation? Which has the superior ethical principles? In which country is the completer and more loyal submission to the law? Do such philanthropic institutions as the Red Cross flourish more successfully in Russia or in Japan? And above all, on which side is the right in this war, on that of Russia or on that of Japan? . . . I do not think that France will be so foolish, simply on account of a 'nightmare Yellow Peril,' as to shake her fist at Japan over the question of Indo-China."

He adds that he expects the contrary to be the case, and hopes that even the Russophiles will acknowledge the justice of Japanese claims. For while Japan has forgiven and forgotten many things in the past, she will neither forgive nor forget the treatment of the Russian squadrons by France, when those squadrons were on their way to attack Japan, and he proceeds to consider "the question of French neutrality in connection with the aid rendered by France to the Russian fleet."

Entering pretty fully into the subject, he shows how France "assisted the Baltic Fleet all the way during its voyage from European waters to the Far East." France violated the rule of "the four-and-twenty hours' anchorage" accepted by all nations. France's law of neutrality, he maintains, is no law in the proper sense of the term, but merely an arbitrary "instruction" formulated by her Minister of the Navy and utterly without international authority. He concludes that France has really broken the accepted rule of neutrality, and ends with these words:

"I have great hopes that the views which we Japanese take on this subject will eventually be shared by all Frenchmen of weight and responsibility, whether in private or political life. There are only a few French journals which cling still to their early erroneous opinion on the subject, and they seem to be actuated by personal feeling. I can never believe that a nation like the French can wilfully shut their eyes to the claims of justice and equity."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF ITALY.

AMERICANS who are returning from Italy with the impression that a large part of the population are beggars may be mildly surprised to learn that that country is enjoying an era of unprecedented prosperity. Yet we are assured that such is the case by an Italian writer in *L'Italia Moderna* (Rome), a magazine that certainly is in a position to be well informed on the subject. Our tremendous, and, as some think, dangerous immigration from Italy gives this topic a peculiarly vital interest to Americans. Some might argue that the enormous rush of Italians to America indicates that times are hard in the Latin peninsula, but this Italian writer, Mr. Antonio Monzilli, rather cleverly explains that Italy's loss of these emigrants is part of her prosperity. The main proof of his contention, however, he finds in the figures for the public debt, for the imports and exports, for the improved industrial and agricultural situation, etc. He says:

"Whether the wealth of Italy be reckoned at 54,000,000,000 or 65,000,000,000 lire [$10,800,000,000 or $13,000,000,000], as different people have calculated it, we have certain infallible indications and effective proofs of a vigorous increase in the national wealth and in the state of our financial prosperity. The public debt does not exceed 1,500,000,000 lire, pays an interest of 4 per cent. and is quoted at 107."

He goes on to say that money is abundant in Italy, which has reached a financial condition in which speculation on the Bourse has been much extended, principally from the amount of cash available not only through the banks but through the private capital of individuals. He proceeds to account for this present prosperity of Italy thus:

"Political unity has undoubtedly been a prime factor in the progress of Italy, first of all by leading to the development of its politically homogeneous population, which has risen from 25,000,000 in 1862 to more than 34,000,000 in the present year, counting the foreign citizens resident in the country. The density of this population has risen within the same period from 87 to more than 113 inhabitants to the square kilometer."

He proceeds to say that the growth of wealth in Italy has been retarded by more than one financial crisis, each of which, however, has proved educative, and adds that excessive speculation has not in the end retarded financial progress. This progress is palpable, and is the result of a long process, and of many causes, among which he reckons the improved agricultural and industrial activity, improved means of transport, enlarged mercantile marine, and the expansion of Italy abroad by means of emigration. To quote his own words:

"The decay of agriculture in Europe, resulting from the easy and abundant agricultural success and the rapidity and facility of transport in countries outside of Europe, must not conceal the undeniable fact of agricultural progress in Italy. This progress is apparent in the technical processes of cultivation, and in the increased money returns for products cultivated. None of the staple agricultural products of Italy show any decline, but absolute advancement in quantity and quality. . . . It is sufficient to compare the quantity and value of agricultural products reported in 1870 and in 1904 to see that the increase has been threefold, *i.e.*, as three to one."

Equally apparent is the great development of Italian industries. He says:

"In 1876 the country possessed but few industries, and these in an embryonic condition. . . . In what industrial condition we are at present is too well known to need statistical illustration; all the great branches of industrial manufactures flourish in our country and are always tending to specialization in the finest of products, which not only are sufficient for home consumption but compete successfully abroad with the products of countries which have hitherto been supreme in their special department. Our exportation of manufactured goods has risen from 145,000,000 lire in 1890 to 402,000,000 in 1904. While we are still far from a complete elaboration of industrial activities, no country has in so short a time attained results comparable to those apparent in this department of our national activity."

The writer considers emigration as another factor in the present prosperity of the Italian peninsula, and thus accounts for this economic phenomenon:

"The constant exodus of laborers from Italy, which we have been witnessing for the last thirty years, has relieved the overcrowded labor market in areas of activity where industries had just begun their development. Emigration was the safety valve at first, and has now become a factor in our national economy. Quite a goodly quantity of Italian labor is employed in foreign lands, the gains of which in part return to swell the national wealth. Emigration has reached that point that it is quite an ordinary phenomenon; it is no longer stimulated and necessitated by the dearth of employment at home, but finds its cause in the certainty of larger remuneration abroad; there are now laboring classes in Italy who are quite *en rapport* with the foreign labor market, which they supply by accepting offers where the demand is most urgent and the wages highest. Without exaggerating the amount of savings which emigrants send home, we must reckon the passage money, and contingent expenses of a voyage as appreciable economic elements, while some of these expenses are contributions to the increase of the merchant marine, and these considerations emphasize the fact that emigration annually adds something to the financial prosperity of the country."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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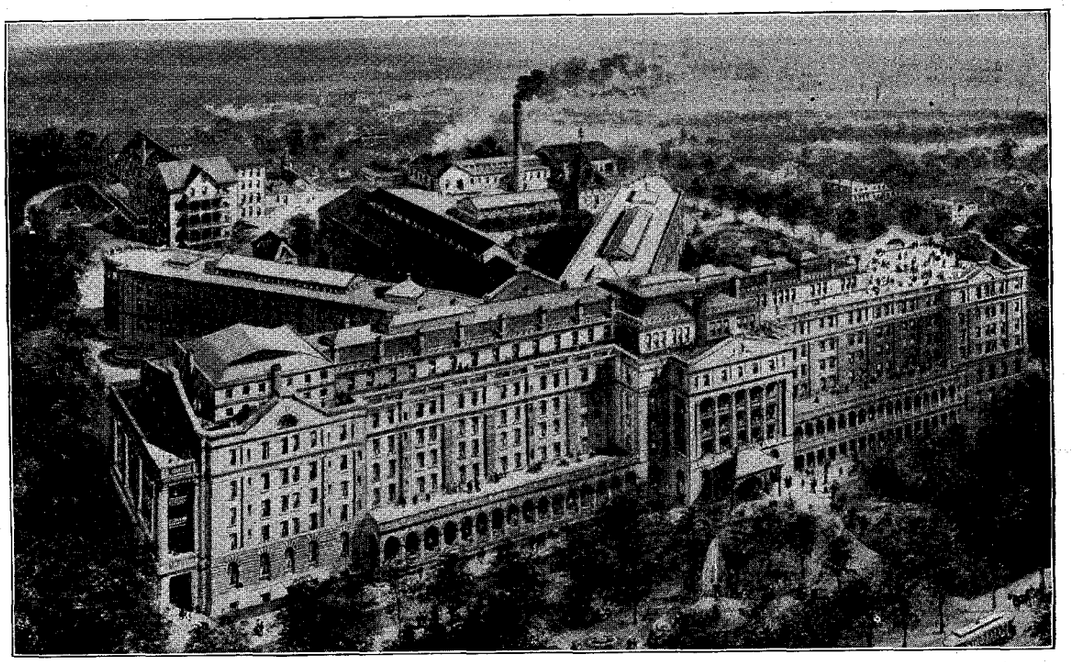

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Southern Literary Messenger."—Benjamin Blake Minor, LL.D. (The Neale Publishing Company, $2.)

"The Great Parliamentary Battle and Farewell Address of the Southern Senators on the Eve of the Civil War."—Thomas Ricaud Martin. (The Neale Publishing Company, $2.)

"The Noahs Afloat."—H. Rea Woodman. (The Neale Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"From Crypt and Choir."—Louis Alexander Robertson. (A. M. Robertson, $1 net.)

"Demeter: A Mask."—Robert Bridges. (The Clarendon Press.)

"Moody's Manual of Railroads and Corporation Securities 1905." (Moody's Publishing Company.)

"Marriage and Divorce."—James Bryce, D.C.L. (Oxford University Press.)

"Constitutions."—James Bryce, D.C.L. (Oxford University Press.)

"A Digit of the Moon and Other Love Stories from the Hindoo."—F. W. Bain. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The St. Lawrence: Its Basin and Border-Lands."—Samuel Edward Dawson. (Frederick A. Stokes Company.)

"The Complete Kano Jiu-Jitsu.—H. Irwing Hancock and Katsukuma-Higashi. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $4.50 net.)

"Proceedings of the American Forest Congress." Held at Washington, D.C., January 2 to 6, under the auspices of the American Forestry Association. (H. M. Suter Publishing Company, $1.25.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Along the Way.

BY RICHARD KIRK.

For me the loitering of the road,
The hidden voice that sings;
For me the vernal mysteries,
Deep woods and silent springs.

I covet not the ended road,
The granary, the sheaf;
For me the sowing of the grain,
The promise of the leaf.

—From Lippincott's Magazine.

The Gifts of Gold.

BY THEODOSIA GARRISON.

Desire of joy—how keen, how keen it is!
(Oh, the young heart—the young heart in its Spring!)
There waits adventure on the road of bliss—
A challenge in each note the free birds fling;
The spur of pride to dare us climb and kiss—
Desire of joy—how keen, how keen it is!

Desire of tears—but this is sweet, most sweet!
(Oh, the young heart—the young heart in its Spring!)
That sits a little while at Sorrow's feet
And tastes of pain as some forbidden thing,
That draught where all things sweet and bitter meet—
Desire of tears—ah me, but it is sweet!

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Desire of joy and tears—ah, gifts of gold!
(Oh, the young heart—the young heart in its Spring!)
Once only are these treasures in our hold,
Once only is the rapture and the sting,
And then comes peace—to tell us we are old—
Desire of joy and tears—Ah, gifts of gold!

—From Ainslee's Magazine.

A Prayer to Love.

BY THEODOSIA GARRISON.

Pray you, my master, let me keep my dream.
Of all sweet things have I not been bereft,
Of very youth, of very happiness?
Why should you covet this one fairing left?
Nay, grant me this. What slave could ask for less?
Pray you, my master, let me keep my dream.

Pray you, my master, leave to me this thing:
I, who was rich one day, to-day am poor
Beyond men's envying, save but for this,
This dream for whose glad sake I still endure;
All else you filched in that one Judas kiss.
Pray you, my master, leave to me this thing.

Pray you, my master, let me keep my dream.
Oh, Love, I gave to you so much, so much—
Desire of joy, yea, and desire of tears—
Leave me this one dear solace in my touch,
This little lamp to light the desolate years.
Pray you, my master, let me keep my dream.

—From Harper's Bazar.

The Open.

BY EDITH M. THOMAS.

I seek no throned beatitude
In drifting cloudland lost,
No alp prismatic-hued
With sun and frost.

Nor seek I buried glades
The mountains overbrow;
For me no breathless shades,
With dream-hung bough.

Mine be the intervale,
Wide—open—free;
The breeze, and the beaten trail,
And the wayside tree!

—From Scribner's Magazine.

HEALTH MAKING IN HOLIDAY TIME.

Many readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are now, or have been, spending their summer vacation at the famous Battle Creek Sanitarium and they are expressing unqualified delight with their experience. The Sanitarium has been celebrated throughout the world for years as a great health resort. In its magnificent new home, costing more than a million dollars, it is becoming known, also, as a place for genuine enjoyment. Indoor comforts, luxuries, and conveniences, and outdoor recreations abound. Holiday time spent here is free from the exhausting drain on the vitality common to so many vacation resorts. Instead, every pleasure is so planned as to contribute to the resting and upbuilding of tired minds and bodies, and the natural restoration of health. As the announcements say, it is "a place where people eat for health, exercise for health, sleep, dress, take baths, learn to swim, get sunburned and tanned in the sun in summer, and by the electric light in winter—do every thing for health; where they find the way out from invalidism and inefficiency into joyous, enduring, strenuous health."

Not only are the latest scientific appliances and natural methods used at the Battle Creek Sanitarium for the treatment of invalids; this institution actually leads the civilized world, having been the means of introducing in other lands some of the most marvelous and successful methods. For example, the wonderful electric light baths originated at the Battle Creek Sanitarium some twelve years ago, have been adopted by King Edward, Emperor William, and numerous other royal personages. King Edward has had them installed in Windsor Palace and also at Buckingham. They are generally credited with having been largely instrumental in saving his life, when it was endangered by repeated surgical operations. By the use of these electric light baths he avoided the need of a final operation, which it was feared might be fatal.

Getting well is the reverse of getting sick. It is just as easy to get well as it is to raise a crop of potatoes. It is much the same thing. The farmer sows potatoes, and then helps them grow by plowing, cultivation, weeding, etc. By and by the harvest comes. He can not make potatoes grow by injecting something into them, or by rubbing something on them. They have got to be cultivated; then they grow naturally. It is just the same with health. The natural forces of health and growth are given a chance, freed from the things that injure and interfere. The breaking down of nerve and tissue, in disease, is more rapid than the building up. In health the building up is more rapid than the breaking down. Both go on together always, but they should hold the right relation to each other. At the Battle Creek Sanitarium the creative forces are given the mastery over the destructive forces. This means health.

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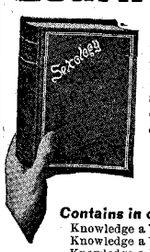

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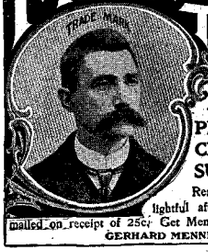

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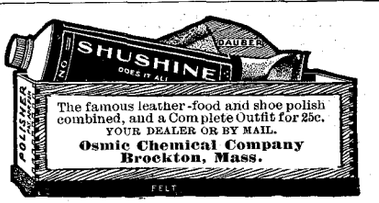

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PERSONALS.

Weaver, Ring-Smasher.—Every newspaper reader has become fully acquainted with the facts in the remarkable fight that is now being waged between the Republican machine in Philadelphia and the mayor it elected. By this fight John Weaver has been elevated by the newspapers to a pedestal next to Gov. Joseph W. Folk, of Missouri. Mr. Weaver was born in England, and started at the bottom when he came to America as a boy. The New York *Tribune* gives this sketch of his life:

"How he managed to keep himself in those early days of struggling only John Weaver knows, and he will not say a word about it. He first blossomed into the view of Philadelphians when he became the chum of his present brother-in-law, then a fellow clerk in the Wanamaker store

"This young man, Jennings by name, was a stenographer. Stenographers in those days commanded what now seems like big money. The friendship between Jennings and young Weaver ripened to the point where Weaver was invited to the house of Jennings's parents. The Jennings family being an English one, the lonely boy from Kidderminster was welcomed.

"The mother of young Jennings had by this time come to regard Weaver almost with the same affection she felt toward her own children. It was suggested that John Weaver be taken into the family. Jennings, senior, objected, on the ground that his wife was already overburdened with her own cares. A room was obtained, however, from a friend of the family, a woman, like Weaver, from Kidderminster.

"John went to his new home, but the prospective foster-mother had failed to provide the extra bed required and John sought refuge for the night at the Jennings home. He slept with his chum that night, and somehow or other he remained in those quarters until all talk of his going had ceased. Nor did he leave the Jennings home until years after, when he hurried from the front door amid a shower of rice and old shoes, bearing on his arm his bride, the sister of his chum.

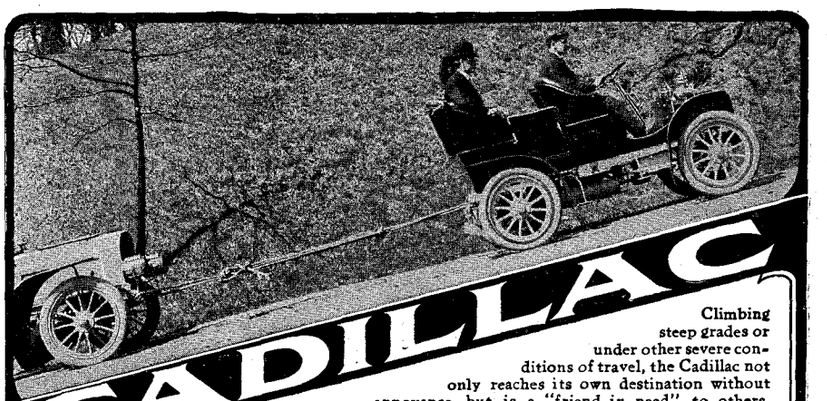
"It was work, work, work with John Weaver. He studied law, he plodded along at the office, earning golden opinions from his employers, he strove and saved and pushed his way up until the stepping-stone to the mayoralty, the office of district-attorney, was reached. Now he is talked of for governor of the State, and his present popularity is wide enough for any goal.

"Every Sunday John Weaver teaches Sunday-school in the Tioga Baptist Church. He will never talk business on Sunday. Reporters have ceased to bother him on this day, for they know his lips are sealed, no matter how urgent the demand. He is pious, but not ascetic. The Mayor loves a good dinner and a good cigar. He owns a gasolene boat roomy enough to accommodate twenty persons, and is commodore of the Seaside Park Yacht Club. He is an enthusiastic motorist, and has recently essayed to learn to ride a horse. He drives a spanking team, which was presented to him by an unknown admirer. He lives with his wife and only son, Roy, in a fine house at Overbrook, a suburb of Philadelphia."

A Race Beautifier.—A. Ogerodnikoff, a wealthy Russian dealer in furs in Vladivostok, recently arrived in San Francisco, and told an interesting story of experiments made by his cousin, Rachatnikoff, who has been devoting himself for years to the propagation of a beautiful race of people. Ogerodnikoff, according to the press reports, said:

"Years ago Rachatnikoff attracted to his estate especially handsome men and girls of more than usual beauty by offering free land to forty or fifty men carefully picked from among a large number of applicants and selecting for them as wives fine-looking young women from different parts of Russia. This selected colony has flourished beyond all expectation, and over a hundred children have been raised from these unions.

"These children are so pretty as to make the Rachatnikoff estate famous. It was the marriage of two of these children that I attended about a year and a half ago. The bride was eighteen, and remarkable for



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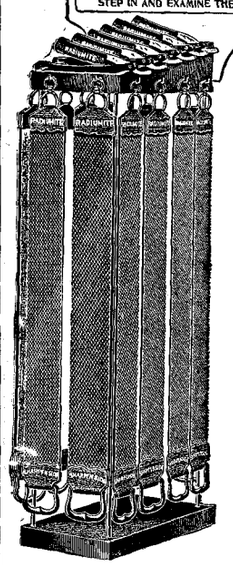

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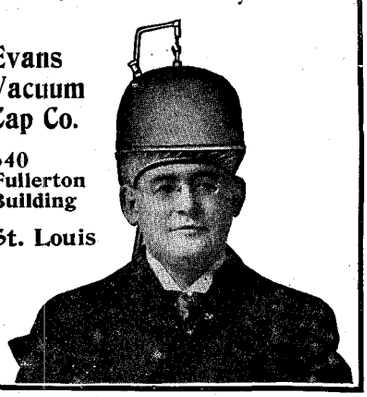

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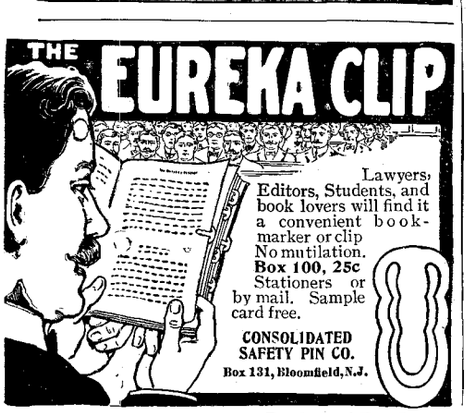

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her beauty, while the bridegroom was about twenty-four, and was a fit mate for the village queen. At the conclusion of the ceremony the happy couple was conducted by M. Rachatnikoff to a pretty little cottage, surrounded by a small, well-stocked farm, which was his wedding present to them. Similar wedding presents will be given to others of these children when they get married."

According to Political Size.—Mayor McClellan, of New York, is fond of relating this experience which befell him when a Congressman in Washington. Here is the incident as repeated in the Philadelphia *Record*:

"One night when I was walking down Pennsylvania Avenue," said Mr. McClellan, "I saw a big policeman standing on the corner, acting in a suspicious manner. He held one hand behind his back, as if he were concealing something. Just for the fun of the thing I approached and asked him:

"'What have you there?'

"For an instant he looked startled, and then, quickly bringing his arm around in front of him, said:

"'It's an apple; have a bite?'

"'No, sir,' I said sternly. 'Don't you know who I am?'

"'Don't know you from a lamp-post, sir.'

"'Well, I am Congressman McClellan.'

"'Is that so? Then take half of this apple. I suppose if you were a Senator I'd have to give you the whole of it!'"

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

July 8.—A Japanese expedition appeared off the Saghalien coast, near Korsakovsk, and landed men; the Russian garrison fled.

July 11.—The Japanese rapidly spread over the Island of Saghalien. The landing force is reported to include 12,000 men.

Admiral Kataoka reported that Cape Notoro on Saghalien, commanding La Perouse Strait, had been occupied after a short bombardment.

July 14.—A Russian regiment near Tiflis killed all its officers and joined the insurgents; a mutiny of Cossacks near Lodz was reported; the War Office ordered that reserves should not be used to quell local disturbances.

There was a rumor in St. Petersburg that M. Witt had found a complete lack of accord between himself and the Emperor, and that he might refuse to accept the mission of peace negotiator.

Employes of the Vienna, Lodz and Kalisz railways have agreed to use only the Polish language in the service, threatening a strike if the government punishes the infraction of its rules.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

July 8.—The *Kniaz Potemkin* and a torpedo boat arrived at Kustenji, Rumania, and surrendered to the authorities at the port.

A despatch from St. Petersburg to London said that a serious mutiny had occurred at the naval barracks in the capital.

July 9.—There is a mutiny of a regiment on the parade ground at Theodosia, the outbreak being quelled with difficulty; many bombs were being thrown at Tiflis.

Admiral Kruger, of the Russian Black Sea fleet, took possession of the battle-ship *Kniaz Potemkin*, surrendered by the crew of mutineers to the Rumanian authorities.

July 10.—The *Kniaz Potemkin*, according to a despatch from Kustenji, was sunk by the mutineers on leaving the battle-ship; Russia has opened negotiations with Rumania regarding the return of the mutinous crew.

Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, in the House of Lords, said that the British army was inadequate and unfit, and bitterly attacked the popular feeling regarding the military.

July 11.—There was further fighting at Warsaw be-

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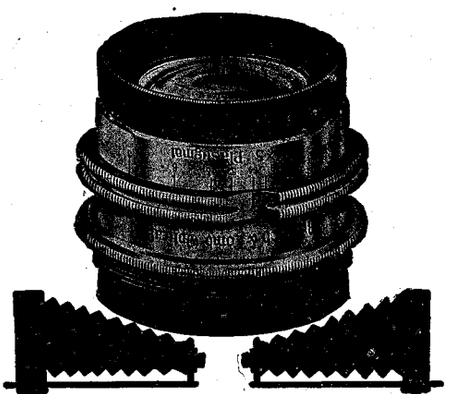

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tween strikers and troops, twenty persons being killed or wounded.

Major-General Count Shuvaloff, perfect of police at Moscow, was assassinated while receiving petitions.

An explosion in a mine near Cardiff, Wales, is believed to have cost the lives of 120 entombed miners.

July 12.—Russian sailors on two cruisers at Reval have been disarmed owing to fears of mutiny.

A German expert has perfected a system for controlling the direction of the waves in wireless telegraphy.

July 13.—Count Sergius Witte was appointed chief Russian peace plenipotentiary in place of M. Muravieff, and will sail for this country on July 26.

Reports in St. Petersburg state that mutinies have occurred in regiments stationed at Moscow and Warsaw.

July 14.—King Christian and the Danish Ministers are reported to approve Norway's choice of Prince Charles as King.

Domestic.

July 8.—In Washington the report of Secretary Wilson on the cotton report "leak" was made public; Associate-Statistician E. S. Holmes was dismissed from the service.

Secretary of War Taft, with his party, which includes Miss Roosevelt, sailed for the Philippines.

July 10.—The navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., has been selected as the meeting place of the Russo-Japanese peace conference.

The heat caused eleven deaths and thirty-seven prostrations in New York.

Joseph L. Bristow, special commissioner to investigate trade conditions on the Isthmus of Panama, made a report in which he recommended the continuance of the Panama railroad as a commercial line, the retention of the steamship line between New York and Colon, the cancellation of contracts with the Panama Steamship Company and other South American lines and the opening of the ports of Colon and Panama to all.

July 11.—William J. Calhoun, of Chicago, was appointed a special commissioner to Venezuela by President Roosevelt.

John D. Rockefeller, through his attorney, replied to an article on him by Miss Ida Tarbell, published in July *McClure's Magazine*.

The contract between the Isthmian Railway and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was abrogated.

Charles J. Bonaparte, the new Secretary of the Navy, has refused to accept railroad passes, holding that he can not consistently accept such favor.

July 12.—Nine deaths and ninety prostrations in New York city were reported as due to heat.

July 13.—Fourteen deaths and twenty-nine prostrations were reported in New York City as due to heat.

Officials of important Roman Catholic preparatory schools formed a plan to establish a free Catholic high school system, extending throughout the country.

There were eleven deaths from the heat in Pittsburg.

July 14.—Eight deaths and thirty-four prostrations due to heat occur in New York City.

A fine of $500 was imposed on the sailing master of Commander Peary's Arctic ship *Roosevelt* by the customs officials for sailing from Portland, Me., without clearance papers.

Major-General Leonard Wood, whose skull was recently trephined, following the removal of a bone-growth, is convalescing at Cape Cod.

Twelve new directors were elected by the Equitable Assurance Society, in New York, essentially completing the reorganization of the board, and three resignations were accepted. Former President Alexander is critically ill on Long Island.

Following Instructions.—"Children," said the teacher, instructing the class in composition, "you should not attempt any flights of fancy; simply be yourselves and write what is in you. Do not imitate any other person's writings or draw inspiration from outside sources."

As a result of this advice Tommy Wise turned out the following composition: "We should not attempt any flights of fancy, but write what is in us. In me there is my stummick, lungs, hart, liver, two apples, one piece of pie, one stick of lemon candy, and my dinner."—*Tit-Bits*.

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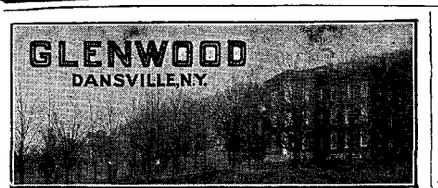

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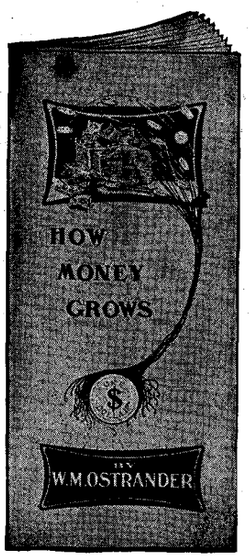

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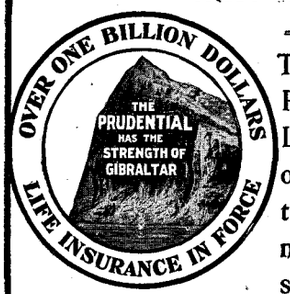

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